

Two children die, 30 hurt in rail crash

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

Two children were killed and between 30 and 40 other children and teachers were taken to hospital last night when two coaches of a school's excursion train were derailed at Waverton, three miles from Chester.

The children, from Benson Junior Mixed School, Winslow Green, Birmingham, had been on a day excursion to Rhyl. About 400 children accompanied by 30 adults were on the train.

Teams of doctors from local hospitals were called to the crash which was near disused Old Waverton Station, between Waverton and Tattenhall, on the Chester-Wrexham line. Eighteen ambulances took the casualties to Chester Royal Infirmary.

Spread through their district. By early evening, several hundred had gathered and staff carried round a blackboard giving the casualty figure.

The crash was seen by Mr. Dennis Stanley, who lives at a neighbouring farm. "It was about 50 yards away when I first saw it. I shouted, 'Christ, look at this train. It isn't half motoring.' I then saw the back carriage whipping. It then hit a bridge and wreckage flew everywhere."

"I ran along the line and I heard screams. I climbed on top of the carriages. There was a little kid there. She was only about six or seven years of age. 'I got into other carriages, scrambled under some others and then climbed on top. I eventually went into all the carriages to see who was the worst injured."

Howard Thorne, son of licensee of the Black Dog pub at Waterton, said he saw that two carriages had derailed. "My father tried to get to the scene but police were there in and voluntary help was needed."

British Rail spokesman said that as a considerable number of trains had gone over the line since the morning's crash, the two incidents were not necessarily related. The derailment of the school train would close the line for at least 12 hours.

With hospitals staffed their duty departments with extra staff and doctors when news of the crash reached them. A spokesman at the Wrexham hospital said: "The ambulance service did a marvellous job. A policeman who was on the scene was taken to hospital and a crowd of parents outside Winslow Green school grew as news of the tragedy spread."

Warm gain today

TERDAY was the hottest day of the year. The sun weathered a cold front and temperature of 24.4°C (75.9°F) compared with previous highest of 24.4°C on June 24. Today is set to be hotter.

heaper meat

HOUSEWIVES can expect per meat when the Select Employment Tax goes out today. Mr. Robert Tyler, head of the National Union of Meat Traders, yesterday said that the tax would pass on to the housewife - £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a week saving they will make. The savings will be the cheaper cuts of meat.

an shot dead

BOOKMAKER was shot and an assistant was wounded in a raid on a betting shop in Hackney, London, last night.

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1,150 will lose jobs

By our Financial Staff

Two leading companies yesterday announced redundancies totalling 1,150-250 at Plessey, the electronics group, and 900 at Rio Tinto-Zinc.

Plessey said it was closing down its Scottish aural control factory near Glasgow. The 250 jobs lost represents more than a quarter of the company's workforce on numerical controlled systems for machine tools. The project was given a loan of £3 millions by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation in an effort to encourage a growth industry.

Plessey said yesterday that the closure was due to a 50 per cent drop in home orders this year. A limited number of jobs will be offered at the company's main numerical factory at Poole, Dorset, where 400 people are employed.

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the country's biggest mining company, announced yesterday that a third of the 2,700 people employed by its subsidiary Imperial Smelting Corporation at Avonmouth, Bristol, will lose their jobs over the next six months.

'Depressed'

RTZ blames a streamlining operation forced on the company by the "depressed" state of the world zinc smelting industry. In February RTZ announced that because of the depression it was going to close its Swansea lead-zinc operations at a cost of 680 jobs. In October the group sacked 205 salaried staff—20 per cent of its salaried staff at Avonmouth—when it was revealed that Imperial Smelting was losing £3 millions a year.

Yesterday's redundancies follow a decision by the group to concentrate its production in its most modern plant, the No. 4 complex at Avonmouth. Rising costs of coke and raw materials and world overcapacity were blamed. Other factors were the "excessively high" operating costs of the old plant, combined with major expenditure necessary to ensure that the increasingly high standard of pollution control was met.

Mr. Duncan Dewdney, chairman of RTZ Britain Ltd., said RTZ's Australian associated companies, Cominc Rio-Tinto of Australia, and New Broken Hill Consolidated are taking over the smelting and marketing of the Imperial Smelting next year.

"We expect these plans to safeguard the jobs of about 1,400 men and women operating the Avonmouth smelter," he said. "It will continue to be run by our British team, although controlled from Australia. We are very hopeful about the future, although it is true that the zinc industry is in a terribly depressed state."

Badly hit

Plessey announced last May that it was closing another works next to the numerical controls factory, which is at Alexandria, near Glasgow. Then, 440 jobs were lost, and 140 of the workers have already left. Both works are to be closed by the end of next month.

Plessey has been surveying the numerical control market, which appears to have been hit even more badly than the machine tool market—machine tool orders dropped 35 per cent in the first four months of this year.

Plessey Numerical Controls was set up in 1969 by the IRC-inspired takeover of the numerical controls interests of Ferranti and Bael Airmec. A turnover of £4 millions was forecast for 1970, and the company was planned as a resistance movement against US giants such as General Electric.



The new women's champion: Evonne Goolagong, the 19-year-old Australian, playing in her second Wimbledon (David Gray, page 17)

African alarm grows over Rhodesia deal

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, July 2

African political opinion in Rhodesia is mobilising against Anglo-Rhodesian settlement talks, and pressure is being brought to bear on the British Government to include black representatives in the discussions.

As Rhodesian police investigated yesterday's demonstrations against racial discrimination, three separate African groups prepared petitions and statements for the British Government.

A petition from the National People's Union "on behalf of the oppressed African people" was posted to Melles Hotel, headquarters of the British team for the talks.

It said: "We demand representation by our true nationalist leaders."

The petition added that only when all African leaders were free, including those in detention and restriction, could the acceptability of a settlement be determined.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union

(ZAPU), is being held in a not represent the African people. "Realising that the crux of the matter is the future of the political rights of the African people, who are by far the majority, the British Government should involve our national political leaders in every stage of the negotiations."

"The next best alternative would be for Her Majesty's Government to canvass very widely the opinions of Africans. This, we believe, should be turned to back page, col. 1

officials of both ZAPU and ZANU, have signed a statement which will be handed to the British High Commissioner in Salisbury tomorrow. The statement also carries the signature of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the United Methodist Church, and of university lecturers.

It says: "We strongly suspect the intentions of the British Government at this stage of their negotiations with the present Rhodesian Government. We trust that Her Majesty's Government is fully aware that the present Rhodesian Government does

Miss Devlin MP, is expecting a baby

By MARTIN ADENEY

Miss Bernadette Devlin, aged 24, the Independent MP for Mid-Ulster, has announced that she is expecting a baby in the autumn.

Miss Devlin, who is not married and who relies on a very heavy Roman Catholic vote in her constituency, said in an interview with the "Irish Times" that she would fight the next election. She did not know what would be the reaction of her constituents, but she believed her personal and political life should be separate.

"I have no doubt that some will be prepared to use my personal life for political ends. And there are some who will, honestly or in conscience, not be able to support me, or will not be able to do so without a great deal of conflict."

The Mid-Ulster Independent Socialist Organisation said Miss Devlin was a private individual and not a piece of public property. "She has substituted the tag of a personality politician for one of an active and fearless spokesman for ordinary people. We cannot but admire, as always, Miss Devlin's courage."

She refuses to name the father, and says that she had not considered having an abortion. "My moral position on

abortion is that I would not be able to justify it to myself," she said.

Miss Devlin was first elected as an Independent in April 1969. She stood as an Independent Unionist candidate in the general election, and polled 37,739 votes—a majority of 5,929 over an Ulster Unionist. The constituency is roughly equally split between Roman Catholic and Protestant, and many of the Catholics are particularly strict.

She took her seat in the Commons after a six-month prison term for inciting people to commit riotous behaviour and committing riotous behaviour. She served four months and was released in October.

Miss Devlin spoke at an International Socialist meeting in Barking, East London, last night.

Mr. Ivan Cooper, Stormont MP for Mid-Ulster, said yesterday that Miss Devlin's statement would have major repercussions on her standing as an MP.

Mr. Cooper pointed out that tolerance on questions of this nature was still in the early stages in Ireland. He felt, however, it would be grossly wrong for Miss Devlin's constituents to ask her to resign because she was expecting a baby.

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Extra aid for Rolls sought

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 2
The Nixon Administration will shortly ask the British Government to extend its commitment to continue financing the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine without a Congressional loan guarantee until at least the middle or end of September.

The action of the House Banking Committee in delaying the start of its public hearing until the middle of this month led an authoritative source to concede today that the Administration recognises that the chances of legislation passing Congress before the British commitment expires on August 8 are virtually nil.

The US Treasury, however, is still hopeful that there will be enough progress on recent proposals for broad legislative guarantees to America's ailing industries before the Congressional recess to convince the British Government that it is worth continuing to spend \$2 millions a week.

British sources here are very reticent about what the Cabinet's attitude might be to such a request, but American officials do not believe that the British Government would wish to pull out of the project so long as there is any hope that it can be saved. The Administration now estimates that the legislation could pass Congress by September 6 but few Congressional observers share this optimism.

Postponement of the House hearings until July 13 is a result of the Senate Banking Committee's decision to reopen its public hearings next week to hear testimony on a bill much broader in concept than the Administration's original measure.

Representative Wright Patman, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, said today his hearings would proceed as rapidly as possible, but he noted that the issue was "a mammoth undertaking" which could involve hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayer money. Rather ominously, he added that the committee's need to amass a complete hearing record "must take precedence over any arbitrary deadlines set by the House now sitting and/or the British Government."

A committee source said he expected the House's public hearings to last two or three weeks, which would amply cover the period until Congress recesses on August 6.

If the British Government should extend its commitment, there is still the danger that either the banks or the airlines could pull the rug from under Lockheed's feet during Congress's recess.

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Monsoon threat to refugees

Calcutta, July 2
Pneumonia and bronchitis have replaced cholera as the biggest killer of East Pakistan refugees exposed to chilling monsoon rains, West Bengal State's director of health services, Dr P. Saha, said today.

"The need of the hour is not inoculation but tarpaulins—in fact any type of cover that can protect the refugees from the rains," Dr Saha added. He said

UK levies infuriate Indians

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, July 2

The Indian Parliament reacted angrily today to Britain's decision to terminate the United Kingdom-India 1939 Trade Agreement as from January 1, 1972. The Delhi Government was notified on Wednesday that a 15 per cent tariff would be imposed on imports of Indian textiles, and Parliament went into emergency session today to discuss possible retaliatory measures.

Under strong pressure from members of all parties, the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr L. N. Mishra, declared that India would have to take "retaliatory action" against Britain. He promised that the Government would consider a whole gamut of measures, including nationalisation of British investments and prohibiting repatriation of profits to Britain from India.

There were loud protests when he refused to commit himself to some MPs' demands that India should leave the Commonwealth. The Speaker, Mr Chillon, came to his aid by suggesting that this question should be addressed to the Prime Minister and not to the Minister for Trade.

Mr Mishra strongly contested Britain's right to levy a duty on Indian textiles without altering existing arrangements with the EFTA countries as well. The British decision would weaken India's bargaining position vis-à-vis the Common Market, the Minister said. Clearly, India could no longer allow the preferences Britain now enjoyed in the Indian market to continue.

Press opinion in the country has been as hostile to Britain as parliamentary opinion during today's debate. The "National Herald," a Delhi newspaper close to Mrs Gandhi, wrote that Commonwealth membership had become a liability for India.

Sato plans changes

Tokyo, July 2

Members of Prime Minister Sato's Cabinet submitted their resignations today to allow Mr Sato to reorganise the executive branch of the Japanese Government.

The resignations followed Sunday's national elections for the Upper House of the Diet in which the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a setback. Although it maintained a safe majority, it lost ground in rural districts, which have for long been the party's stronghold.

THE West German motorist organisation ADAC, which in its public statements shares with the AA a love of the superlative, estimates that this weekend we shall experience the biggest traffic wave of the century. It is the first weekend after the start of the school holidays in the Netherlands and North Rhine Westphalia, the beginning of 11 particularly turbulent weeks on the roads.

The Länder or States spread the load by staggering their holidays. This year North Rhine Westphalia's children will be back at school on August 16, while Baden-Wuerttemberg's summer holidays are almost a month later. It helps of course, but no amount of staggering can disguise the relentless increase in the motorcar population. New registrations in May were almost 15 per cent up on May last year. In the past four years the number of registered vehicles has risen from 14 to 18 million, and some painstaking statisticians have worked out that if all the vehicles of Germany were to form a queue there would be only 23 metres space between them, assuming that all the roads in the country were used for the experiment.

The manufacturers are confident that here at any rate the car will remain man's most prized possession. The love for a car commented the magazine "Der Spiegel" this week, was deeply rooted in the Volksseel.

State health officials are still recording an average of 352 cholera cases each day, with an average 50 deaths daily from cholera or related afflictions among those who reach medical centres. But Dr Saha said the incidence of cholera among the refugees now was no higher than normal in West Bengal at this time of year.

Officials said that of the five million refugees in West Bengal, 3,331,771 are registered in camps, while the others have been registered as living with friends and relations in the state. But they say this leaves out large numbers seeking shelter along the roadsides. — UPI and Reuters.

In New Delhi, Mr Arthur Bottomley, leader of the British parliamentary delegation which has just visited East Pakistan, said today that he was disappointed by any arms being supplied to East Pakistan.

Mr Bottomley, a former Commonwealth Secretary, spoke to reporters after he, Mr Reginald Prentice, and Mr Toby Jessel had had a 30-minute meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi. Earlier they discussed the East Pakistan situation with the Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh.

Indian officials said they were satisfied the delegation had obtained a factual picture of the situation both in East Pakistan and in India, where they toured refugee camps this week. Asked about arms supplied to Pakistan by the United States, Mr Bottomley said: "I believe that whenever there is bloodshed and I was a person in responsibility, I would never send arms which would encourage fighting. When the delegation returned to Britain, it would recommend that more aid should be given to the East Pakistan refugees in India."

Travellers reaching Dacca today reported that the East Pakistan town of Comilla, near the Indian border, is in the grip of tension. A curfew has been imposed and explosions are being heard at night.

Our Correspondent in Geneva adds: As the cholera epidemic in the world rises at an alarming rate, the League of Red Cross Societies announced fresh aid for refugees in India. A DC-4 aircraft will make daily runs with relief supplies to Cooch Behar, Gauhati, and Agartala from Calcutta carrying seven tons each time.

The airlift decision was taken after a visit to India by the league's secretary, Mr Henrik Beier. The Indian Red Cross, he said, had begun an emergency food programme for children, and pregnant and nursing women.

Our Correspondent in Moscow adds: The British Embassy in Moscow yesterday to receive a reply to the letter she addressed to the Queen last week.

The reply, signed by the British Ambassador, Sir Duncan Wilson, said her husband, a 61-year-old electronics engineer, was in good health and free to come and go as he chose, an Embassy spokesman said. Mrs Fedoseyeva expressed relief and gratitude that her husband was well, although she was worried about how he would live. A message she had left for transmission to her husband had been passed on, Sir Duncan's letter said. — Reuters.

THE extent of Australian divisions over the South African rugby tour were demonstrated again here today. The Lord Mayor, Mr Edward Best, welcomed the Springboks at a reception in the town hall to which they were brought by a side door while demonstrators chanted in the streets.

Mr Best told the Springboks he would not attempt to

apologise "for some of those rathbags outside."

"You are doing a far greater job than you anticipated," he said. All the city's Labour councillors boycotted the reception and one said, "the demonstrators are not all rathbags."

At Melbourne docks the master of a Dutch ship carrying South African cargo was

dressed with yellow paint today when he tried to stop anti-apartheid demonstrators painting slogans on his vessel. The skipper of the Saffron, Adelaide, Captain John Voigt, was half way down the gangway when one of the demonstrators threw the can of paint over him.

The dockers stopped work on Tuesday and say they will

not resume until the Springboks leave Melbourne on Monday. The shipowners rejected the dockers' offer to work other ships if the ship carrying South African cargo was refused labour.

Faced with a threat that 10,000 demonstrators will try to wreck the Springboks' match against Victoria here tomorrow, the police said that they would be out in strength to deal with trouble.

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Letter from Bonn

Norman Crossland

city than in the countryside, where ambulances and public telephones are few and far between.

One of the most common causes of accidents is overtaking. You often hear motorists boasting of how they covered a thousand kilometres and more without pausing for more than 10 minutes or so. According to the doctors, driving efficiency is at its lowest between two and four in the morning.

TWO Roman Catholic priests of the Aachen diocese were recently brought before a Church court charged with dishonouring the Holy Eucharist and with suspected heresy. There's been nothing quite like it since the Middle Ages. One of the cases concerned a mass in celebration of St Hubert, the apostle of the Ardennes and the patron saint of hunters. The celebrant, a hunting priest from a village in the Rifel Hills and a man with a strong sense of theatre, transferred the mass from the church to the forest, turned up in hunting green, suspended a pair of antlers above a makeshift altar and delivered a sermon on the theme that the "alert Christian

is a hunter in the highest class, hunting after God's truth." The service was punctuated with blasts from hunting horns.

Most of the congregation of 400 appeared to find the mass unusually refreshing, but a small group complained about the behaviour of the priest. Particular offence was taken by a Church official who was told by the priest to throw away the rest of the communion wine. "In an unobserved moment," the official told the court, "I drank the wine myself to avoid a mortal sin being committed."

The priest was acquitted on the charge of heresy, but has been severely criticised, and his future career in the diocese looks none too promising. The second priest to appear before the court was alleged to have put consecrated bread — after celebration of mass — into a bag containing unconsecrated bread. Nobody had seen him, but he was actually seen by somebody who had heard about the incident. The case was dropped on grounds of insufficient evidence.

THE German-French youth organisation has just published

the results of a public opinion poll among schoolchildren in Paris and Munich about their attitudes towards each other's countries, people and customs. Neither the French nor the Germans regard their neighbouring country as their ideal.

In the eyes of the French children the United States is at the top of the poll, followed by Britain and West Germany. The Germans put Britain first, France second and the United States third. German children spend more time reading newspapers or looking at television news programmes than do the French, but in spite of this the interest in politics in both countries seems equally strong. The poll indicated that in forming judgments the French were much more rational than the Germans. German attitudes were frequently based on emotions.

The French regard the typical German as clean, reliable and having a love of the orderly, but lacking in generosity, tolerance and imagination. Young Germans have a more positive view of the French except they have misgivings about French standards of hygiene, work and reli-

ability. The purpose of the poll was to find out whether opinions about each other were influenced by the language. Each other's language. The French do appear to be influenced by the German language, while German opinions about the French have little to do with language. On the whole, although clichés remain on both sides, relations are improving and mutual understanding is growing.

A POPULAR snakes and ladders type game in Germany is called (colloquially) "A ladder." Keep your hair on." A modified version has been brought out in East Germany called "Enjoy Yourself." The player whose counter lands on a certain red point may proceed a further three spaces "if he can name at least one model of tractor in service in our socialist agricultural system, or any place as universities he can name in the German Democratic Republic."

The game knows no winner and no loser. The players do not know if they are out of the game. He continues to throw — but on behalf of his comrades, who is farthest behind.

Sheep in pursuit of goats

From our Correspondent

Madrid, July 2

Nineteen alleged members of the Basque nationalist movement, ETA, were charged with political offences today at the Court of Public Order — 10 of them in absentia. All face charges of "illegal propaganda" and "unlawful association," and the Public Prosecutor has demanded prison terms, running from three to seven years.

The Public Order Court, which deals exclusively with political crimes, was told today that the accused had joined ETA in 1970, and had then formed another illicit group, called "The Goats," operating in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa.

"The Goats," it was alleged, distributed Basque separatist propaganda pamphlets, charge police with terrorism and vigorously denied, arguing that there was no supporting evidence.

The accused are liable to heavy fines as well as prison terms. Security police are active looking for the 10 remaining "Goats," who have so far managed to evade arrest.

Message for Russian wife

The wife of the Russian

defector, Anatoli Fedoseyev, called at the British Embassy in Moscow yesterday to receive a reply to the letter she addressed to the Queen last week.

The reply, signed by the British Ambassador, Sir Duncan Wilson, said her husband, a 61-year-old electronics engineer, was in good health and free to come and go as he chose, an Embassy spokesman said. Mrs Fedoseyeva expressed relief and gratitude that her husband was well, although she was worried about how he would live. A message she had left for transmission to her husband had been passed on, Sir Duncan's letter said. — Reuters.

Italy lags in reforming its prison system

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 2

Four Italian prisons — in Catania, Modena, Padua, and Venice — had insurrections this week. The revolt in Catania was the most serious, with 300 prisoners running amok, setting fire to their cells. Ten prisoners were injured. They were protesting against overcrowding and the slowness of Italian justice.

A few Italians and many foreigners know the time a man may serve in prison here, while awaiting trial, often exceeds the sentence he eventually receives. If he is found innocent, there is no recourse, or so which he may have served.

From 1950 to 1960, a parliamentary commission studied prison reforms. Its work culminated last year in a reform bill which recently was passed by one of the Chambers, but which is considered to be almost as antiquated as the prisons themselves. Even if it was passed by the other House, it may not bring Italian prisons up to the standards of the rest of Western Europe.

The Bill does establish the principle of allowing "good conduct" prisoners to work outside during the day. One way to show "good conduct" is to seek work in prison. This is almost impossible. Only one third of Italian prisoners find work inside because the prisons are not equipped to offer them jobs. Only 10 per cent go to prison schools because, for one thing, there are only 500 part-time

teachers for the country's 799 prisons. One authority, a magistrate, Giuseppe Di Gennaro, said last year that the number of people who enter Italian prisons each year is about 400,000. Probably the average daily number of "residents" is about 40,000. About 10 per cent of them are illiterate, 80 per cent have no money, and most of them are from Southern Italian families.

Theft is still the chief crime and it is severely punished — a young boy who stole seven apples was sentenced to 16 months' detention. In Palermo's Ucciardone prison where one politically-inconvenient prisoner was disposed of by being served his morning coffee with arsenic the men are very allowed to keep writing materials. Twice a week they may queue for a pencil and paper writing their letters under surveillance and never to people other than their families.

A prisoner of means in Italy can buy almost anything with the full knowledge of the supervisors. He can get cigarettes, steaks and special foods. Prisoners without means sometimes sell their bodies to other inmates for a pack of cigarettes.

The impressive fortress which visitors to the Spoleto music festival this week see towering over the town is a prison dating from the time of the Borgias. Many other Italian prisons are converted fortresses, castles, or monas-

tries, with inside amenities only slightly improved since the era in which they were built. Favignana is an island fortress. Its 300 inmates live in cells carved in the walls of the moat, some 30 feet below ground level.

Italian prisoners lucky enough to find work (sewing mail bags, making shoes) may earn up to 26 a month. It is said that the State earns 200,000 a year from the sale of products made in prisons.

The many good prison chaplains are sometimes the only links the prisoners have with their families, or with their sanity. Other chaplains, as Emilio Sanna reports in his book "Inchiesta Sulle Carceri," use regular attendance at mass as a measuring-stick of "good conduct." And, after the director, the chaplain is the next-ranking authority in a prison. Poor attendance at mass can mean an inmate losing the few privileges he has.

There have not been any major prison revolts recently in Rome's infamous "Queen of Heaven" gaol. One reason may be that its good-conduct prisoners stand a chance of being transferred to the city's Rebibbia gaol where there is air, light, heating, TV, and even weekly film and recreational facilities. But Rebibbia is still governed by the same rules as the other prisons, rules which almost guarantee that a man who has lived under sub-human conditions and subjected to wilful indignities, will become a prisoner again.

From our Correspondent: Melbourne, July 2

apologise "for some of those rathbags outside."

HOME NEWS

Navy starts inquiry into sinking as submariners saved

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

With the three submariners safe on land again after being trapped for 10 hours the bottom of Portsmouth harbour, the Navy yesterday relaxed its efforts to salvage MS Artemis, and opened an inquiry into why she suddenly sank at her moorings. Captain Clayden, who directed the rescue, said the most likely cause was a burst pipe. The first man to escape, Leading Mechanical Engineer Robert Croxon—22, the youngest of the three—shot up through the dark green water at 5.20 a.m. to surface in a froth of bubbles. He was still in Haslar naval hospital last night, being treated for a slight eye injury received as the submarine sank.

Young lions stifled

By our Correspondent

The Methodist Conference atrogate stifled an eager young minister yesterday to heard in conference debate in doing so, caused anodus of many from its finalion. The "new boys" were put at being excluded from a late conference session on Tuesday.

motion by the Rev John top (North-west London) ng that ordinands should be wed to take part in conence discussions, if not essarily to vote, was not put to the vote in spite of varning from Dr Bernard s, a tutor at Wesley ege, Bristol, that the h could interpret what the g generation was saying.

R bishop spoke of the need ridge the generational gap the gap in relationship industry. He said: "I ve we could be adding to work of bridging the gaps if ring the insights of some of younger men into delibera- at conference."

the Rev Leslie Davidson said he had been hard feelings the absence of the new ters from a closed session Wednesday, but he ined that when connce met in closed session it a privileged body. If any- who was not an authorised ber of the conference could en to grave charges if any action transpired.

the conference broke up a p of young radical min- talked about the "frustra- of not being able to put the voice of youth. Most-oken was the Rev. Charles aged 30, from Swinton, ashire, who on Thursday l as spokesman for 19 y ordained ministers.

said: "Attempts have made at successive connces for ordinands to be ed to speak, but every there has been some deal reason for not being to do so."

But Mechanical Engineer Donald Beckett, aged 24, who surfaced next, and Chief Petty Officer David Guest, aged 36, who waited three minutes in the darkness 30ft down before following them, spent only a few hours in hospital.

Chief Petty Officer Guest was outside on the submarine, casing when she began to go down, "with a sudden rushing noise," at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. He shouted a warning to three visiting cadets, and then went down into the hull to check that everyone had escaped. "I was the duty senior rating and my place was down below," he said later. Running through the submarine as the water cascaded behind him, he met the other two men, and they went down to the forward torpedo compartment.

Their banging was soon heard by divers, who rigged up an underwater watch. They sat playing cards in an atmosphere that soon became thick and damp, discussing what could have happened, and listening to the salvage team working outside. But immediate efforts to seal the submarine and pump her out until she lifted free of the clinging mud failed, and the trapped men were told to use the escape hatch.

Artemis is a Second World War vintage patrol submarine, completed in 1947, and therefore equipped only with the Twill trunk escape system. Modern boats also have the more elaborate escape chamber, but the trunk method is quite adequate for comparatively shallow water when only a small number of men are involved.

The trapped men will have pulled down a flexible trunk from the escape hatch, and ducked under it one by one, after deliberately flooding the torpedo compartment until the pressure inside and outside was equalised. As the first man shot out, he left the hatch open behind him, and the other two will have floated up more slowly through the column of water inside the trunking.

Even for fully trained men, the long period of waiting must have been an ordeal, but the depth of 30ft, posed no particular problem in itself. All sub- ordinands practice escaping from a depth of 100ft, and the trunk method could be used from several times that depth. What was worrying in this case was that the submarine had already listed to 45 degrees, and if she had rolled right on to her side, it would have been extremely difficult to use the trunk system.

Donald Beckett said it was

the presence of his Chief that kept him sane. "When I came up and saw the light of day through the water, it was a beautiful green. That first breath was the best I'd had in my life. Down below in the compartment, it was foggy and thick. When I reached fresh air, I felt dizzy and wobbly."

Mrs Joan Beckett, his mother, said later: "He told me that he began to feel light-headed, and then had a strange sensation of being close to death. I believe they were all frightened, though he wouldn't admit it to me."

Artemis, when she is afloat again, will probably go almost straight to the scrapyard, because the cost of refitting such an elderly vessel would hardly be worthwhile. But first the engineers will want to find what went wrong, to prevent any similar accident.

An early unconfirmed report suggested that the crew on watch were trimming the boat fore and aft when she went down. Whatever caused the initial trouble, she seems to have settled by the stern quite slowly until the water began to rush in through an open hatch aft. Captain Clayden said the hull was not damaged and he thought that sabotage was most unlikely.

£203M less in estimates

By our Political Correspondent

Government support for Rolls-Royce has so far cost £51 millions, for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders £3 millions, and for Yarrow (Shipbuilders) £4.5 millions.

These figures were published yesterday in supplementary estimates totalling £212.8 millions, of which £91 millions is needed to finance benefits under the National Insurance Bill now before Parliament.

At the same time, the original estimates are to be cut by £418.6 millions because of a fall in demand for Selective Employment Tax to the private sector, public corporations, and local authorities.

The net effect of the new supplementary estimates and the revised estimates will be a saving of £203.8 millions.

Of the subsidy to Rolls-Royce, £46 millions comes from the Department of Trade and Industry. Of this £21 million is needed to indemnify the receiver and manager appointed by Rolls Ltd against certain expenses on the RB211 engine for a limited period from February 5.

£20 millions is needed so that the Government can buy 20 million £1 ordinary shares in Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd, and another £25 millions for the continued support of the RB211 project. In addition, the Ministry of Defence wants £5 millions more for the RB211.

The estimates were published in three documents: "Supply Estimates 1971-72," Revised Estimates, House of Commons Paper 424, 95p; "Supply Estimates 1971-72; Supplementary Estimates (Defence)," Commons Paper 425, 75p; and "Supply Estimates 1971-72; Supplementary Estimates (Civil)," Commons Paper 426, 50p.

Mr Alastair Hetherington editor of the Guardian, with, left to right, Tim Mawson (of Lanchester Polytechnic), Kari Blackburn (of United World College of the Atlantic), who were winners of the Guardian's essay competition, and Dr Roy Pryce, director of the Centre for Contemporary European Studies, at Sussex University yesterday

AEC's survival 'sure'

By our Education Correspondent

Sir William Alexander believes that the Association of Education Committees, of which he is secretary, will survive the reorganisation of local government.

There is increasing discussion on how local authorities should represent themselves nationally after the reforms: a number of councillors and officials believe that a single national body is essential if the Government's intention to devolve powers and strengthen local government is to be made real.

Writing in "Education," however, Sir William says: "It is perfectly true that when local government reorganisation takes place there will be the need to re-examine organisations at national level. How these will emerge awaits the event, but it seems fairly clear that there will be different types of local authority who have responsibilities for education."

"It seems likely, therefore, that there will be different associations of local authorities. In that situation, the only body in which those concerned with the administration of the education service can meet together will be an association of education committees more or less as the AEC is at present constituted."

Sir William was levelling strictures at the "Times Educational Supplement," which had questioned the role of the AEC. The AEC sometimes seems a formidable personality, but its roots go back to 1902—when it was felt that the educational interest of the old school boards should not be completely smothered when all-purpose local authorities became responsible for education.

Last week, at the Eastbourne conference of the AEC, an unprecedented call was made from the floor for the winding up of the association and for its merger with the CCA and AMC. Councillor Elgar Jenkins, Conservative chairman of the Bath Education Committee, said that this was necessary in the interests of local government as a whole.

Secretary's dismissal

In an article in the Guardian of Wednesday, June 30, dealing with the dismissal of the secretary of the AEC, Miss Joan Pridham, one paragraph suggested that Mrs Marjorie Ogilvy-Webb, head of intelligence of the National Council of Social Service, had been dismissed. This is not the case, and the quotations on the reasons for dismissal refer to Miss Pridham and not to Mrs Ogilvy-Webb.

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delay having more children if they want them.

Clues to the "sudden death syndrome," which kills one out of 500 apparently normal babies between the ages of six weeks and a year, include a prevalence of "snuffles" before death and the fact that most deaths occur in winter.

Dr Francis Camps, the Home Office pathologist who is vice-president of the foundation, said yesterday there could be a number of explanations for the deaths, or one explanation with a number of precipitating circumstances. He gave an example of research in San Francisco which had suggested that the children died because they were unable to clear their throat. Other explanations include viruses, foreign proteins in cows' milk, erratic development of the heart, and suffocation—although not all children found face-down on pillows have suffocated.

Pathologists, the foundation explains, do not usually find anything in the victims which is normally associated with disease. Diseases were just a collection of body reactions to a particular infection. Fatal symptoms came on so rapidly that doctors had not been able to study them, even in hospital patients. "If a child dies before symptoms appear, he or she has not developed the recognisable signs of the disease."

"These babies do not cry out as if in pain. Sometimes they simply go pale and die in their sleep, but it appears that whatever way they die they first go unconscious. There is no indication that any of these babies go through any period of prolonged distress." There was no indication that cot deaths ran in families or were hereditary.

A third of the annual total of infant deaths are cot deaths—more than the number of children under 16 killed on the roads. The highest inci-

European body defended

A STRONG DEFENCE of the European Commission—the much-criticised bureaucracy in Brussels—was made last night by Dr J. Linthorst Homan, chief representative in the UK of the European Communities, speaking at the University of Sussex.

The member States of the EEC, Dr Homan said, must show themselves to be more convinced of the usefulness of the commission. It had been created to provide initiative beyond that of nation States. It was to be an objective body, free of national influences. While final decisions must essentially lie with the Council of Ministers, European initiatives were the special task of the commission.

Dr Homan, who was speaking at the seminar for commentators in the Guardian's recent essay competition "Young Eyes on Europe," went on to say that an enlarged Europe must not too long delay political integration. Neither young nor old people should be disappointed if the efforts now under discussion took time, but a "politically based" European Community "could do even more than the existing EEC."

By our own Reporter

"It could do even more for the developing countries," he said, "if you have more efficient in unfreezing East-West relations. It would be a stronger partner—because a more self-confident one—in Atlantic cooperation. In general, its influence on the scenes of the world would be more creative."

The seminar—organised by the Centre for Contemporary European Studies at the University of Sussex—on the essay competition with the Guardian—continues today. Prizes were presented last night to the principal winners by the Editor of the Guardian, Mr Alastair Hetherington.

Mr Wedgwood Benn said in Bristol yesterday that he was opposed to Britain joining the Common Market without either a general election or a referendum being held.

Mr Benn, a member of Labour's national executive and of the Shadow Cabinet, defended the decision to hold a special Labour conference on the EEC on July 17. He asserted the right of the conference to reject any advice from the national executive that there should be no votes or decisions before the annual party conference.

His line was being interpreted by some last night as a firm commitment by him against Britain's entry into the EEC, since his two conditions are not, as he knows, on the Government's agenda. He also said: "I regard this question of how Britain decides this issue as being more important even than the answer we arrive at."

However, while insisting on

the public's right to be consulted on so far-reaching an issue, he did not say "no" to Britain's entry.

Mr Benn may be counted among those who see really significant long-term opportunities for ordinary people in Britain, and in the Six, if we could persuade the British public to vote for entry, and then work together to change and re-shape the EEC from the inside, to convert it progressively into a democratic socialist community. This socialist case for joining has almost gone by default. We must develop it and let it be heard. We shall surely need to look at it in the future."

Mr Hugh Jenkins, Labour MP for Putney, said in London yesterday that Parliament had no power to adhere to the Treaty of Rome by simple majority decision.

Mr William Wolfe, chairman of the Scottish National Party, said last night in Lochgilwhhead, that the Highlands and Islands Development Board would cease to exist if Scotland was forced into the Common Market.

Lord Melchett, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday took the unusual step of issuing a public statement to deny allegations in the "Spectator" magazine about the BSC's prospects within the Common Market.

Lord Melchett also called together a number of journalists to give them a background briefing on the "Spectator's" article, and on articles which appeared in the Guardian earlier this week. The Guardian was not invited to the briefing.

The article in the "Spectator," alleged to have been written by an economist employed by the corporation, said entry into the EEC would be a "prescription for disaster" for the BSC, and added that it was

Benn plumps for public consultation or nothing

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

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amazing that the BSC was ignoring this.

Lord Melchett emphasised that the article in no way reflected the corporation's thinking on entry to the EEC. "It draws conclusions which I believe to be incorrect and particularly with regard to the corporation's investment programme, the effects of the adoption of community policies on pricing, and the control of scrap," he said.

Lord Melchett said he looked forward confidently to the advantage of the wider market offered by Britain's entry into Europe. The Six had accepted the effect of the corporation's size and ownership. A four and a half years transition period for certain technical problems could be overcome well before entry.

The makers, Sonicaid, of Bognor, are earmarking 80 per cent of production for export. The machine costs about £1,000, half the price of a rival American instrument. It also has the advantage over the American machine that it can feed information to a nurse outside the room where the mother is.

John Windsor

MP ready to force steel terms debate

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The danger of Britain losing essential control of her coal and steel industries on entry to the Common Market—an issue on which Labour may take its final stand against entry—may be debated in the Commons on Monday week.

Mr S. Clinton Davis, Labour MP for Hackney Central, has chosen this subject for a private member's debate. But he is second on the list to Mr Tom Boardman, Conservative MP for Leicester SW, who wants to talk about services for the mentally handicapped.

Mr Clinton Davis by tabling his motion has at least defined some of the sharp objections

which many Labour MPs take to the EEC's scheme for coal and steel.

The relevance of his attack is sharpened by the interpretation now being placed by some political observers on the EEC memorandum on coal and steel summarised in the Guardian on Wednesday.

The memorandum implies that the existing powers of the Secretary for Trade and Industry to intervene in the coal and steel industries in the national interest are inconsistent with membership of the European Coal and Steel Community. It seems to follow that Britain, as a condition of entry, would have to repeal these powers, which are regarded as the Labour side of great importance—an ultimate sanction (though rarely used) against "arbitrary" action by the Coal Board or the Steel Corporation.

Mr Clinton Davis deplores the prospect that the Government would be obliged to give up substantial control of coal and steel, and to permit free imports of European coal. He claims that uncertainty for these industries and hardship—particularly for those living in development areas—would result if the Coal Board and Steel Corporation were required to revise pricing policies in accordance with those of ECSC.

He condemned the "failure of refusal" of Mr Geoffrey Rippon to give the House the facts which the Government has had since May.

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Mid-air struggle in plane

An air race contestant said yesterday that he struggled with a pilot after an argument in their four-seater aircraft as it flew over Scotland.

He is Dr Lawrence Dennis, aged 58, osteopath, of Milwaukee, Oregon, whose pilot was Mr Roger Hannagan, aged 22, flying instructor, of Canby, Oregon. Dr Dennis said that all went well in the first leg of the race from Abington, Berkshire, to Victoria, British Columbia. They landed at Prestwick, refuelled, and set off again for Iceland well inside the hour allowed on the ground.

As they cleared Prestwick airport, climbing over the Firth of Clyde in the Mooney Ranger aircraft, they heard wind whistling through a gap in the door. Dr Dennis said Mr Hannagan insisted it would have to be fixed. He wanted to do the job in the air, but could not shut the door properly.

Dr Dennis suggested going to Prestwick, but Mr Hannagan, who was the pilot, insisted we should go on. That was when the argument started, I tried to grab the controls," Dr Dennis said. The aircraft was lurching all over the place. Mr Hannagan suddenly agreed to return to Prestwick, where he fixed the door. Dr Dennis said he wanted airport technicians to check it, but Mr Hannagan insisted on going on. "When I tried to grab the keys and jump out of the door there was a fresh struggle."

Police at Prestwick said: "Dr Dennis was left lying on the ground bleeding from a face injury. The aircraft immediately took off again."

Post for peer

Lord Goodman was yesterday appointed Pro-Chancellor of the University of Warwick and chairman of the council to succeed Sir Arnold Hall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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Rock around the clog tonight

Christopher Ford on what LBJ has done to revive English folk culture

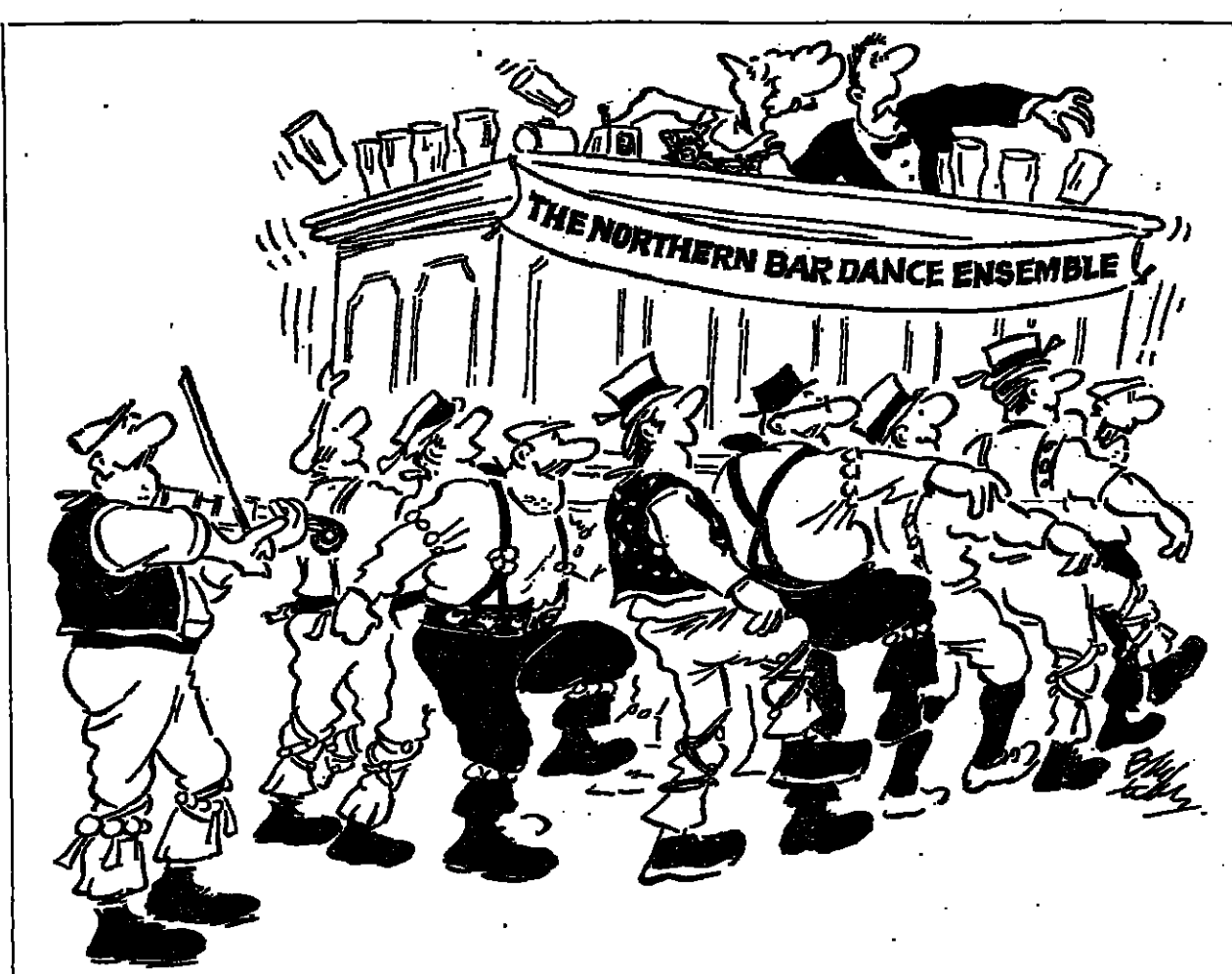
"STAMP YOUR HANDS and clap your feet," invites the man at the microphone. He has just sung, in the broadest of Scots accents, what he calls "a musical song" (to distinguish it from the unimaginable other sort). The crowd, whirling, hands clasped, includes a couple of coloured men and even a turbaned Sikh, though probably he is the only one to notice them. They laugh with one another for no obvious reason but sheer enjoyment. The chairman of this particular ceilidh was born in South Africa. It's Saturday night at the English Folk Dance and Song Society.

The square-faced building between Camden Town Station and the London Zoo was, according to its foundation stone, "erected in memory of Cecil Sharp, who restored to the English people the songs and dances of their country." The date is given as Midsummer Day 1929. A signpost to the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library continues the other worldly, family academic note. Sharp, in fact, had founded the English Folk Dance Society (without the song part) in 1911. The diamond jubilee of this will be celebrated, at the Royal Festival Hall on July 17, with a six-hour mind-boggling folk-in which will be the advertisements predict, the greatest folk event ever.

Another stone at Cecil Sharp House tells the beginning of the story: "In thankful remembrance of William 'Merry' Kimber of Headington Quarry, who died on Boxing Day, 1881, the sixty-second anniversary of his meeting with Cecil Sharp which led to the Folk Dance Revival." There's even a gramophone record of dear old Kimber relating how this Mr Sharp came round collecting folk music, and of course the Headington Quarry Morris Dancers, who are just possibly the most famous of them all, will be at the folk-in. Someone should warn the bar manager of the Festival Hall that you don't find many teetotal Morris dancers.

The society has as its stated objects preservation, promotion, and research. It organises festivals—including an annual one, in London where four houses at the Royal Albert Hall are usually sold out—courses, workshops, dances, ceilidhs, and singarounds. If the English part of the title now seems a bit of an anachronism, it dates from a jingoistic age; and the point is that Cecil Sharp deliberately looked for English folk music in other countries, especially America, where the influence is all-pervasive. The dancing itself remains fairly English too, and there are still people who sniff haughtily at the very mention of an eight-meal reel. Not surprisingly, it's the various schisms, dancers, singers, electric v. acoustic, and all the "political" opinions, that give the society life and meaning.

"I'm not interested in the archae-



ological thing," says Ronald Smedley, a BBC television producer who devotes his spare time to being chairman of the society's artistic development committee. "Either the society lives in the present or it has no existence at all. Either it has meaning for young people today or it's nothing. Any art that people don't fiddle around with is dead."

Yet there are still those, I was told, who are such purists that they regard the folk-singing of someone like Peggy Seeger as being "impure," who say that because the pop music of today is different that's a good enough reason for not having it. Martin Winsor, a prominent folk-singer who came along as guest to the ceilidh I visited, of the stamping hands and clapping feet, talked hotly about "the 400-year-old men of folk music who insist that the guitar isn't a traditional instrument, so you shouldn't use it." At the other extreme there are many in and around the society who would regard the best of pop—the Beatles' "Penny Lane"

and "Eleanor Rigby," say—as being the folk music of today and thus a very purist study. In reviving society they surely must be right.

Nearer the mainstream of the society's music, though, come the real dichotomies, about electrical folk and political folk. A group such as Fairport Convention, in their splendidly stylish number "Sir Patrick Spens," might be thought to do nothing but good for the traditional music they are transcribing, and Dave Swarbrick, the Fairport fiddler, has played a good deal with the society in his time. Yet there remains a small, influential wing in the society that it's really rather a pity about the Fairports, that the use of electricity is in some fundamental way artistically barren. It may only be accident—and I heard conflicting views—that no Fairport Convention records were on sale in the folk shop at Cecil Sharp House.

About the politically committed music of an artist like Ewan MacColl and the Singers' Club one finds more

of a consensus. "You probably wouldn't enjoy the Singers' Club very much if you had no political interest," was added: "The songs of the soil are quite strong enough already without saying 'Hail to Ho Chi Min, we've got to have a violent revolution.'"

There are people remaining who regret the merging in 1932 of the English Folk Dance Society with the Folk Song Society, which was then itself 34 years old. I was told of an elderly couple who will not come to the ceilidhs because they don't involve enough dancing. That singing. And with guitars, too. "You can hear the one, but you've got to watch the other," said another of my informants, but she, I suspect, is a singer rather than a dancer. Eric Wilentz, the ceilidh chairman, said he was in both camps: "I dance for fun, not show." The singers you find, will try to dance, but the dancers are not too keen on singing.

In spite of the general political

avoidance, a large majority of the folk-music and dance pursued by the society has industrial or working origins. Martin Winsor reckons that the folk club should encourage "an atmosphere like that of the singing pubs that the music hall grew out of." The sword dance belonged to the miners and smiths who dug the metal and fashioned it. Pat Shaw, writing in the jubilee brochure about Playford's famous treatise of 1651, "The English Dancing Master," adds: "Although this is undoubtedly one of the biggest landmarks in the story, so much emphasis has been placed on it that we are apt to forget that particularly for the lower orders of society some form of social dance had been in existence for centuries." The Morris dance has distant magico-religious connections. To do a clog dance you need clogs.

But the miseries out of which so much folk culture grew are now no more, and the television age seems to have deprived so many people of the will, as well as the need, to entertain themselves. Which means that the research of the society is under urgent pressures. Martin Winsor, born in Liverpool but with a special interest in London folklore, says: "There are avenues which if they're not researched soon will just die out. It'll be too late. I'm thinking of London folklore and dialects, stories of London life at the turn of the century. Practically everything in the world goes to an appropriation from the Government to look after folk cultures. It's a crying shame that we don't, because we've got so much more folk tradition than most places."

The society does in fact receive a Government subsidy, but this is specifically for dance as physical recreation: it was £16,000 in 1970 and local education authorities plough in a few thousand more. The figures have to be seen in the context of a society with 30 full-time employees, embracing almost 500 local clubs throughout England, with an annual turnover approaching £70,000. Like so many predominantly amateur organisations, catering for people's enthusiasms, the society is anything but flush.

Folk, of course, is now big business and a dominating influence in much popular music, but where once it was homespun. It's an unending argument who is most responsible for this: Bob Dylan, Ewan MacColl, Pete Seeger (Lyndon Johnson?), Cecil Sharp, in his grave these 47 years... name your own name. Nowadays, if you want to hear the American-English folk-songs of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, go to your record shop; Sharp needed to make a somewhat longer trip. His society is now so much part of the scene that young people use it to learn to dance and to play the guitar. And in the shop they sell book-matches with the words printed on them: "Folk Music is Fun."



Derek Jewell: Life as it's lived

BED AND BOARDROOM AT A PRICE

Peter Preston meets the man who puts the executive animal in perspective

ALISON, the sly redhead PR with appetising rump and unfettered bosom, beds young executives for the office secrets she can get out of them: Diana, lissom and forthright second wife of marketing director Lionel, turns overtly lesbian the moment he misses a top job; Gerald, alcoholic provincial sales director who married an alcoholic hypochondriac for the property her dad had on sale, gets the boot and suicidal tendencies. So the wheel of commercial fortune turns. Ambitious son knifes ageing tycoon dad as zont-suited American whiz-kid carves path through clubland boardrooms and homosexual directors to seat of power. "Come in Number One, Your Time is Up" Derek Jewell called his first novel steaming from the Macmillan presses this week. Its piquancy stems from the man rather than the tome. Jewell is Publishing Director of Times Newspapers, not a small arty fellow with big dreams living in Burnham, Bucks. He is on a tough board; he lives daily in the jocular jungle thus lovingly outlined.

Really? You sit in a smooth tower restaurant overlooking the West End consciously selected to once expense account living: with Jewell, you adroitly play the executive game, each outbidding the other at spartan hedonism, the rare steak without potatoes, chlosterol or fatty acids. A large orange juice, says Jewell, just the Thomson says it. Fifteen-forty, Preston to serve. Are the conglomerate characters of the book lifted from life? In bits and pieces, not whole. But is the total impression right? "Yes, it's really like that."

Strands of this begin to emerge with the fresh spinach. Age doesn't worry me," Jewell volunteers. "But when you get to forty you realise you may drop dead at any time." He is 44. His managing director (in the book) has a coronary; his cast moves warily from heavy lunches to neurotic diets. The perspective is there, the way of looking at the world. Preoccupations come thick and fast. Like life is getting more leisurely for 95 per cent of our work force, but intolerable for the rest—the 5 per cent of middle managers, the men who worship the firm. Jewell confesses wistfully that his eight years' marriage have been fine but he doesn't get home enough. Do I or my conferees? This is where the divorce rate truly shouts: on adultery with the company. "Sex is much better if you have it in the office," he repeats the bon mot of another "Times" manager.

Further, the company is a fickle mistress. That's why the marketing director was given his lesbian wife. He misses the post of his dreams and "had to show him being absolutely obedient," Jewell explains, losing a home. "What better than a surprise kinky bedroom scene? One more slashing example of the over-riding Jewell dilemma. How far do you sell yourself to Mammon? What do you do when a faithful retainer stands in the way of efficiency or profits? Do you sack or retire with impunity? Jewell brings out the theme again and again; it is patently one he has faced in life as well as the weekend writing stint. "If they've served their time, then they're in the way, then they have to go: the greatest good of the greatest number—the people who may lose their jobs because a few are past it or inefficient. There's no other way but it's rotten and cruel to specific men and women."

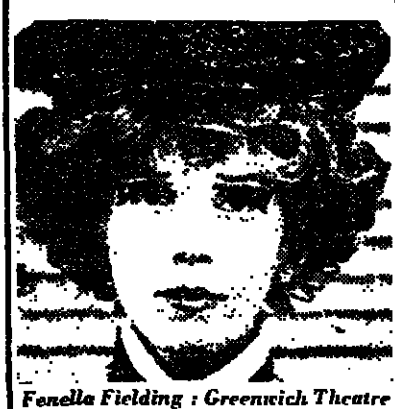
Most surface signs militate against taking Jewell and opus particularly seriously. He calls the whole thing an "entertainment." He recounts his decision to write in terms of simplistic market analysis. "The book has been a good business novel as far as I could see, so..." Next he's writing a sequel set in Ecuador, which he visited on a trip and was exceedingly enthused by. "Do you know there's never been a book about Ecuador as novel as far as I can see so..." He knows about jazz (and covers it for the "Sunday Times"); he fairly solemnly hands out the lyrics for a "Come in Number One" son just hot from the pen.

Sitting in a room with a column of figures adding up golden and the golden rivers, you've finished your temple losing your vigour, move on little Cascares to a stage that's bigger.

The man is a serious man even if he takes excessive pains to show his plot assembly mechanisms, the motives, the Liverpool scenes from when he was a journalist there, the Twickenham variety match from when he was a rugby correspondent. It is fast, furious, and flamboyant but that doesn't mean it is make-believe. Jewell is real enough; so is the board of Times Newspapers.

A little car is coming to pick him up, he says. Enter on cue a slightly tatty but still sleek Ford Executive. Macmillan reckon to sell thousands more than most first novels: paperback and American rights look tied up: a sound (£2.25) success. The broad, skilled narrative canvases. The question is whether it is more than entertainment, whether the pile-carpeted neurones reflect an actuality, a range of people, an attitude to life, a mode of existence. Jewell leaves you with an hilarious tale of Executive corruption. And he is real in a world that is obviously real to him. Come in numbers two and three, your time may be probably high.

REVIEW



Fenella Fielding: Greenwich Theatre

RADIO

Gillian Reynolds

Person to person

YOU HAVE SUFFERED, dear reader, through my reflections on the highly personal nature of radio conversation before and have probably come to your own conclusions why it is that the radio listener genuinely feels the voice in the box to be talking particularly to him. Hearing concentration requires a higher level of concentration than hearing and seeing both together. Listening means holding the strands of argument or verbal art clearly in the mind, since there is neither printed page nor complementary picture to be used as further reference and reinforcement. All this, and as they say on "The World at One," much more may be in the listener's mind when he responds to radio's increasing invitations to participate in radio by contributing his views and problems to various programmes.

Not only do "Woman's Hour" (Radio 2) and "You and Yours" (Radio 4) regularly keep up correspondence as well as between listeners and contributors. There is the weekly forum of "It's Your Line" (Radio 4) to bring the public correspondent in us all up to the public at the same time the opportunity of more or less direct address to public figure. This Thursday, Radio 4 introduced a new 40-minute listener participation programme, "If You Think You've Got Problems," in which Jean Metcalfe introduces listeners' problems to a panel of assorted commentators chosen to provide the right balance of opinion between balanced advice and common-sense counsel. For this first programme question had obviously had to be specially solicited and the problems subjected for scrutiny were also clearly meant to illustrate that the programme's range proposes to be fairly catholic.

There was the lady whose husband had bought her a too-sexy bathing suit and was unsure of what to do next;

there was another lady whose next door neighbour was a prize nousey parker (my heart went out here as I know something about this problem first hand and would have advised myself the alternative courses of (a) ignoring it or (b) asking plainly if she found what she was looking for in your design); there was the 13-year-old schoolboy who wanted to know how to secure his privacy; and there was middle-aged Frank who wants to be a drop-out from rat-racing society before his official retirement age (was this, asked Olga Franklin from the panel, something to do with the male menopause).

For reasons I shall come to in a moment I was initially slightly sceptical about the whole programme venture but ended the 40 minutes more than a little impressed by its balance and vivacity. One did have the feeling that all problems submitted could be solved instantly if people talked rationally to each other but it seems a fact of life that most people no longer do. Which brings me to my sceptical reservations about allowing more and more air time to radio problem pages. In the same sense that a good identifiable public problem page is an asset to its ambitious asset to the circulation of newspapers and magazines, is radio employing the problems of its listeners to the same effect? And if so, is it right or wrong?

"Speak-Easy" last Sunday on Radio 1 almost got to the heart of this one when it examined the purposes and efficacy of problem page writers like Evelyn Home and Marjorie Proops. Considering the programme format did not allow for careful consideration of the instant problems submitted from the floor, the differing attitudes to human difficulties of the panel participants and the public came over quite sharply. I have said harsh things of "Speak-Easy" in the past but last Sunday's edition I found honest and somehow engagingly raw and real.

Radio Blackburn has a problem of its own this weekend and that is how to attract audiences to its ambitious Festival of Contemporary Music which takes place on Saturday and Sunday at the Windsor Hall, Blackburn, and will also be broadcast live as it happens. Considering its two-fold aim is to put together something which crosses bridges between different kinds of music (electronic, aleatoric, pop, jazz, solo piano, and choral music) and also to show that something like this does not necessarily have to happen in such customary cultural centres as London, Edinburgh, or Bath, but can also happen in the heart of the industrial North, one hopes that the North will prove appreciative enough to attend. Too bad the radio network couldn't fit even a bit of it in anywhere.

GREENWICH THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

Brahms/Sherrin

UNDER THE TITLE "Fish out of Water" Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin have made a larkish adaptation of one of the less well known farces by Feydeau. La Main Fasse, it is a lot of spirited small part playing, pretty art nouveau

decor, Offenbach music, and much good work on both sides of the open stage of this attractive theatre at Greenwich. Also, Peter Coo's direction generates real farcical warmth, even if this is seldom concentrated into the kind of rocket blast which makes a farce take off. Frankly, I can't say the evening was forward on a scale of laughter, but I am prepared to think that this phenomenon of an audience being bounced into hysteria may well vary from one performance to another.

Feydeau is a merciless task-master. No use looking to the help of amusing dialogue, which is uniformly as crass as provincial pantomime, and has caused Professor Weightman to despair and rend his dictionary. If the lines are terrible, the situations can be overwhelming. But the slightest whiff of camp or whimsy can easily spoil the whole thing, and I sniffed it in the wings last night. The essence of farce is real social peril, and here it hardly communicates itself. Fenella Fielding swishes about too self-consciously for the outrageous importance of the self-centred adulteress.

The talking machine (or as we should say now tape-recorder) joke hardly gives the play a fresh start. The night of double adultery in the darkened flat of the bachelor seems to have had many better treatments more recently, and it is in the little scenes with the valet (Robert Lister), the doggy tramp who collects the tell-tale trousers (Trevor Ray) and the accident prone politician (David Strat) plus the detective (played by Ralph Nossek, that the farce finds its safest footing. Not but what there is plenty of fun from the exhausted Gerald Harper, as the bridegroom conducting a most unsuitable adventure on the eve of his wedding, and from Aubrey Woods as an obtuse and complacent husband. But if Charon's "A Flea in Her Ear" is your standard for Feydeau, you may like Professor Sherrin's farce like throwing your French dictionary on to the stage in despair.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Kings and queens

"BUY YOUR TV licence yesterday," said the lady in the Post Office who was, I need hardly mention Irish. "Because if you buy it today I'll cost you a bit more and the programmes are getting better." She added, "I'll tell you that for nothing."

The world is full of amateur TV critics, taking the bread out of the mouths of the poor professionals. The BBC shows now and then programmes called things like "So you think you know your brass from your oboe." Thursday's show "So you think you know your kings and queens" was distinctly cut price. It was well padded with a great deal of royal-type film already seen on BBC (or not seen as was evident in the case of some of the panelists and who could blame them). It had six actors, who rarely need their arms twisting to appear on TV, and a couple of historians who did not have come far, being London University men. There was no studio audience as before. Not even, as of yet, Mr. Michelmore's good lady assisting.

And I'm damned if I want to pay another £1 for my colour licence just to see Robert Hardy colour pretty when one of the lecturers describes his Leicester in Elizabethan R.C. as superb. Another entrenched amateur critic. I came half awake when I thought I heard that King Duncan of Scotland had a son called Fred. But no, sadly, it appeared that King Duncan had a son who died. Another plate of porridge altogether. The lady in the Post Office had a point.

It does sometimes seem that the TV set is haemophilic, and will not stop bleeding all over the wall to wall carpeting. Lieut-Col Herbert's reports of atrocities in Vietnam on "This Week" (Thames) were dreadfully familiar. But the Colonel himself was something out of the ordinary among the conscience-stricken. He is so evidently and essentially a professional soldier and proud to be so. A short haired, life-long heavily decorated, correct, conservative soldier, with the courage to be out of step. He has made eight precise allegations of torture and murder of detainees. "If the Army can prove any one is false I'll apologise to the other seven because they can't."

The Army, which knows a trick worth two of that, has ordered him to see Robert Hardy colour pretty when one of the lecturers describes his Leicester in Elizabethan R.C. as superb. Another entrenched amateur critic. I came half awake when I thought I heard that King Duncan of Scotland had a son called Fred. But no, sadly, it appeared that King Duncan had a son who died. Another plate of porridge altogether. The lady in the Post Office had a point.

WIGMORE HALL

Edward Greenfield

Mason memorial

NO CRITIC, said Sibyllus, has ever had a statue put up to him. Very true, but what music critic, I wonder, would want to be remembered in cold, rigid marble? Far better to prompt live music-making. Colin Mason, who died earlier this year so tragically young, had his own memorial in much music prompting during his lifetime.

In these columns he was followed for his written comments over 14 years but writing was not his first love. He did not share the Guardian man's thirst to be at his typewriter. He found deadlines painful, as though music was far too sacred to be the subject of snap judgments. So it happened that the work to which he was devoted even more than his music criticism was his tireless promotion of modern music through the Macnaghten Concerts. There he had his true reward in seeing the young composers he had spotted establishing themselves. It was apt that for his memorial concert at Wigmore Hall the Macnaghten Concerts with help from outside presented not only music by his beloved Bartok but by some of the composers he was so quick to recognise—Peter Maxwell Davies, Harrison Birtwistle, Roger Smalley and Malcolm Williamson. The toughness and stringency which regularly marks the work of the

John, in 1971

All the news that's fit to splint

In the week that some British newspapers raised their prices, Ted Dutton reports on a Swedish experiment to tax richer newspapers and periodicals to subsidise poorer ones

BED AND BOARDROOM A PRICE

Peter Preston, the man who has been the executive animal in the press, is an essential part of the number of national newspapers have fallen. Various commissions have been set up to examine the problems of the press, and the danger of concentration of ownership has been noted from the rooftops.

Basically the trouble lies in the tradition of cheap newspapers. They are sold for less than the cost of production, with the missing revenue covered by advertising. This is a balance and in the case of successful journals, producing a profit. A newspaper is faced with three alternatives: to put up its price, which makes it uncompetitive and drops circulation; to cut costs, which is likely to lower the quality of the product; or to gamble on pouring more money into enterprise to hold the price and prove the product.

One solution which has been mooted in time to time—though the present Government would no doubt classify it as a lame canon—is some form of subsidy, either direct or indirect. Government advertising, advocates this form of assistance will be interesting with the effects of such measures which come into force today.

In effect Mr Gunnar Sträng, the Swedish finance minister, becomes a bin hood. Taxing the successful newspapers an amount to raise money to subsidise the less successful, a tax will apply to all advertising revenue over three million kroner (40,000). Daily newspapers will get 6 per cent and weekly magazines 10 per cent on all advertising above a limit. It is estimated that this will produce 1,000 million kroner (124,000,000). Subsidies to newspapers classified as second largest and smaller in their place of publication amount to 33 million kroner (4,000,000).

The measure was introduced to try counter the drop in the number of independent newspapers in Sweden in 1959 to 108 last year. It is the third such attempt: the others owed royal commissions in 1963 and 1969.

The 1963 commission recommended that newspaper subsidies should be paid to newspapers closely linked to any party represented in parliament, in proportion to the average number of votes at the two most recent elections. The government decided to pay a subsidy of 100,000 kroner (12,400) per MP but that the total amount would be paid direct to the political parties for them to use as they saw fit. After fierce debate in parliament and the press, the bill was passed in 1965 and in its first year of operation the Social Democrats (about 20,000 kroner), the Liberals (40,000), the Centre (3,180,000), the Conservatives (3,540,000), and the Communists 600,000. While the long-ruling party used the subsidy to strengthen its affiliated press, the non-socialist parties used the money to improve their organisations.

As rising production costs forced newspapers out of business, the government set up another royal commission in 1967. Its report showed that 25 per cent of the daily newspapers were losing money and their losses had declined since the previous commission. The government recommended a press loan fund from which state loans would be made over a five-year period to pay for investment in new machinery or building improvements, to increase the efficiency of distribution and put the presses of losing enterprises on a more secure financial basis. The commission also recommended that the financially weak papers should be enabled to renew technical facilities in order to compete effectively.

The government set up a loan fund also a special collective distribution discount, whereby two or more newspapers could arrange a special newspaper delivery through the post office organisation. The loan fund is administered by a board appointed by the government. The present board consists of a top government lawyer as chairman, a former cabinet minister, a former civil servant responsible for university education. Since the fund began in 1969, 21 million kroner have been loaned for investment in machinery and 3 million in reconstruction.

Any investment to improve the competitive position of a newspaper may be considered for a loan, but only if the necessary money cannot be raised from the open market. The loans are made for periods up to 20 years. The first five years are free of amortisation, and the first three years are free of interest; in special circumstances the interest-free period may be extended to five years.

The latest form of subsidy will be paid at the rate of 3,000 kroner (£240) per ton of newsprint devoted to editorial matter up to a maximum of 3.5 million kroner (£280,000) for a big newspaper, 1 million kroner (£80,000) for small city newspapers, and 200,000 kroner (£16,000) for local papers. To receive these subsidies, newspapers must not have the largest circulation in the area they serve; at least a circulation not less than 100 copies; more than half their circulation must be devoted to editorial matter; and the circulation must be based on subscriptions.

Much of the interest in the Swedish scheme will centre on how far it goes towards maintaining a free press impartially. A main problem presented by government attempts to maintain a free press is the temptation to parity in distributing handouts. It means to be seen whether the Swedish government's lack of overall authority has been instrumental in producing a fair scheme even though the authority for robbing Peter to pay Paul comes from Paul's father.

I AM NOT WITH the people who protest about museum charges. If you can get your rightful and true cultural heritage for the odd two bob you're giving well—you have to pay twice that for fish and chips now. Besides, people only appreciate what they have to pay for and the more they pay the more they feel certain they're enjoying it. Champagne must be better than Tizer. If it's cheap, it's no good; and this is how I feel about Hampstead Heath. Think how much more enjoyable it would be—the birds, the wildlife (something quite different), the landscaping, the trees, the sunbathing girls (or are they boys?), the entrancing views—if we had to pay for it.

"I saw the Bartholomews on the Heath yesterday."

"What all of them?"

"All of them."

"And the dogs?"

"Eighteen counting the dog."

"Doesn't it make you sick. If only we could afford to walk on the Heath sometimes..."

"Marry me, Rhoda," my father asked my mother one evening over by Ken Wood. She asked him how much he was earning and he told her 16 shillings. "No thank you," she said. She refused to marry him until he was earning another shilling without overtime. She was a skivvy in a factory and his father ran a building business on North Hill, Highgate; publicity-conscious like all the Storrs my grandfather had the sign "Storrs The Builders" right across the road. After my father was killed in August 1915 in France the old man went bankrupt and moved into retirement at Buckingham. He had two ponies and traps and an orchard full of coddling apples.

"They live like lords now," my mother used to say when she'd been there begging.

All the Storrs are like that once they've gone bankrupt. However it was all hearsay, just a name; I didn't find Hampstead Heath until the summer of 1947—the hottest summer following the coldest winter in recorded time. This is what they always say: when it's a bit nippy. I spent that bleak winter at the end of the end of the world, in a disused engine shed which I got to by hopping from sleeper to sleeper for two frozen miles carrying pH equipment. I was an electronic engineer engaged in electro-chemical measurement in various industrial processes.

And in the hot summer of 1947 I was measuring and controlling boiler-feed water at Battersea Power Station. "Can we switch on?" the maintenance chief asked me that day in June.

"No, I'm afraid not."

As you probably know, hard water is inclined to calcinate glass membranes and stop the current flowing in silver/silver chloride/calomel-cell chain.

"What's the trouble, then?" he said. I told him that I had got my first radio play in the BBC's Wednesday matinee and I had to go off and look for a radio. I drove a little black 1931 Baby Austin (OV6666) which I'd bought for five pounds. It boiled going up the Finchley Road and instead of getting back home I found an excellent room with my family in Welwyn Garden City I found myself, ten minutes before the play was due to start, going from door to door asking strangers if I could listen to their wireless. All I

"COMMON MARKET" splits the nation. Headlines like this can now be seen almost any day in the newspapers. And, no doubt, they will become increasingly familiar as the time of decision draws closer.

Well, why not? Why not split the nation on the Common Market? Why not divide the country in two; one half in, the other half out?

It's a solution that has the authority not only of Solomon but science too. When scientists want to try something new to see if it works, they always divide the subject of the experiment into two. For every cage full of white rats spending their days putting away at cigarettes there is always another cage full of inebriated, nothing more, nothing less, nothing more, nothing less, always another rat relying solely on the cycles of nature.

I may be over-simplifying the practice but I think I've got the basic theory right. They call it using a control. The reasons for it are obvious, and obvious, and I would have thought if they were valid for experiments affecting the human body they might also be valid for experiments affecting the body politic.

Of course, I can see the difficulties—the main one being where to draw the dividing line. Separating Lancashire men from Yorkshire men, or the Scots from the Cornish, clearly needs more thought than simply splitting a dozen white mice into two groups of six.

From the very outset, I think, we must reject the obvious division into North and South. For one thing, I've a strong suspicion that much of the North is never going to get into the community anyway—at least not in any meaningful sense. I'm not convinced that anyone on either side of the Channel is very anxious for the company of Clydeside, or Tyneside, or North-east Lancashire, or the Brussels Ball. I'm not surprised if they don't get missed off most of the invitation lists.

But even if I'm wrong about this—or the North becomes adept at gate crashing—this would still be an unequal division and meaningless for purposes of comparison; the half with most of the old industry and most of the

SIR HUGH GREENE is a large, cool man. He has an encouraging approachability on the surface, but he is really rather remote. To talk to him is to understand why a BBC official once described him as "a lonely tower of a man." He seems a man with all the right sentiments but without the personal warmth to communicate them.

We had met to talk about his role as a brother in a remarkable family. He had three brothers and two sisters to draw upon for fraternal reminiscence. He was, he said, the youngest son and the fifth child. The eldest brother was educated at Marlborough, poor chap, which seems to have been a fate worse than death in those days. My father was headmaster of Berkhamstead, and for a very short time I, too, was a pupil. My brother Raymond, my brother Graham, and I were all at that school together, as well as two or three cousins. For Graham it was certainly not a happy experience. I was not as unhappy as he, but I didn't like school and I can remember often taking a glass of salt and water to try to make myself sick after breakfast to save myself from going into school. I was, as they say, rather good at my books but it didn't make me enjoy it.

My father, being the headmaster, did not exactly lead one to being treated with deference by the other boys. No, I think I'd rather put it as Graham did, that I was regarded as a sort of quivering and treated accordingly. I certainly didn't make any lasting friendships at school, and I hated the last two years, after my father had retired, as I became a boarder.

The Greene family was very spread out in age. Sir Hugh was closest in years to Graham, who is six years his

senior. "Even as a child he used to play with his younger brother very nicely. He used to read me a lot of books, and particularly things we both liked, such as Rider Haggard and Anthony Hope." The enjoyment of the same kind of books, thrillers and detective stories, has been an enduring bond between them. "I felt great affection towards him and to some extent, perhaps, when I was very young, dependence."

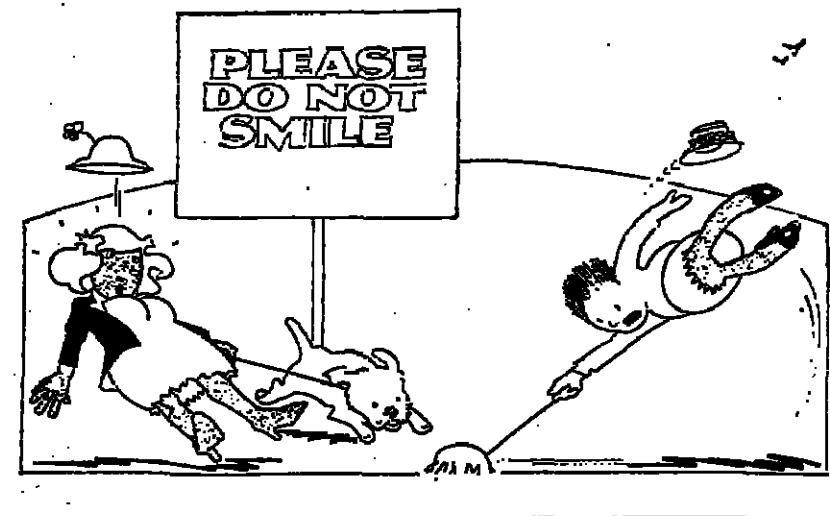
Sir Hugh says he was unaware that his brother was going through a difficult period in his teens when he toyed with the idea of suicide and played Russian roulette with a revolver. And though he may have been dependent on Graham Greene emotionally, he was not intellectually. He felt, for example, no inclination whatsoever to follow him into Roman Catholicism. "Never in my life have I been through a religious phase," he said. "I was never remotely tempted that way. I think he became converted in the late twenties when he was away from home and we were not seeing so much of each other."

Graham and Hugh Greene made a number of trips abroad in the early 30s. Sir Hugh recalls the first idyllic wine-drinking pilgrimage to Burgundy, which caused them both great amusement, particularly since neither of them had much French. "Except ooh-la-la which one said all the time when one couldn't think of anything else to say. We drank a lot of wine and walked a bit and travelled around in little country trains... he was a marvellous person to travel with, very happy and gay."

In 1933 they made that summer trip to Sweden together, the one which Graham Greene has recently written about, where the two brothers con-

Hampstead Heath belongs to you

BY JACK TREVOR STORY



now remember about that play was that it was called "Lost," Jill Barratt was in it and I got twelve guineas for it which bought me a second-hand typewriter and paid for a course of touch-typing at St Albans night school.

Anyway, this is a third or fourth order digression from my commissioned subject which, if you haven't guessed it already, is the centenary of the public ownership of Hampstead Heath. I'll show you a clever short cut back.

"This script is a mess, it's all digression, where's the plot?" said Adrienne Corri the other day at a read-through for my TV series (You're Only Young Twice) in which she plays the matron.

I tried to make the point that digression is an art and plots are for B-pictures. That's a very difficult point to put across when you're not even doing a B-picture but only box-fodder for the Low Grade Organisation. Then I was dismayed and depressed at the playback to find that my favourite line had been cut—God bends your knees....

I got it from this old tramp on Hampstead Heath. He lived in a hollow elder bush in a gully not far from where Bill Sykes did after he'd murdered Nancy. He looked eighty years old and was hard and wrinkled and brown as a nut—in fact he probably was a nut. He said that he lived on cocoa, sugar, water and raw onions, that this is all the human frame needs. Spiritually, too, he was non-conformist. "Religion is habit-forming," he said. Saturday nights he sat on the steps of a local cinema, covered in pots and pans, trying to embarrass his brother who was the manager.

"SIT HERE and hold this little bit of wire."

To get the Home Service on an

HARRY WHEWELL

Community control

shire men from Yorkshire men, or the Scots from the Cornish, clearly needs more thought than simply splitting a dozen white mice into two groups of six.

From the very outset, I think, we must reject the obvious division into North and South. For one thing, I've a strong suspicion that much of the North is never going to get into the community anyway—at least not in any meaningful sense. I'm not convinced that anyone on either side of the Channel is very anxious for the company of Clydeside, or Tyneside, or North-east Lancashire, or the Brussels Ball. I'm not surprised if they don't get missed off most of the invitation lists.

But even if I'm wrong about this—or the North becomes adept at gate crashing—this would still be an unequal division and meaningless for purposes of comparison; the half with most of the old industry and most of the

marginal land is also the half geographically farthest from the new markets. A straight East-West division would not be very satisfactory either. It would put London, the prosperous South-east and East Midlands in one camp and Wales, the West of Scotland, Lancashire, and Cornwall in the other.

The line I favour, therefore, is one that cuts directly across the natural and historical divisions of the nation by running from South-east to North-west. It would start at Hastings, cut London in two, bisect the Midlands between Birmingham and Nottingham and the North Midlands between Manchester and Leeds. Then on through Carlisle, Glasgow and Fort William to its terminal at the Kyle of Lochalsh. This, I'd be the first to admit, would not be the easiest frontier for the Customs and Excise to control but again that it does make a fair and equitable division between old and new,

FAMILY WAYS

The last in a series by Catherine Stott

deducted a charming flirtation with two young English girls on board ship. Sir Hugh recalls: "I was more shy than he was, so on social occasions he certainly got on better than I did. I remember a frightful dinner party outside Stockholm, eating crayfish. I have never been able to start crayfish since. The family had extremely stiff manners and when one was having a glass of champagne, one had to hold it against the right waistcoat button and say 'Skol' and bow before one drank; but one might not do this to an older person, so I, being the youngest, hardly got the chance to drink anything to destroy my shyness. I remember that occasion with particular horror. When it came to being introduced to the young ladies Sir Hugh was not so shy. 'I think we were quite capable of hunting in couples, on that boat.'"

Although Graham and Hugh Greene are both, in different ways, extremely respectable and respected men, a certain aura of raffishness has always seemed to surround them. Raffish is a word they both use as often as the word "seedy." Graham Greene conveys the impression of a connoisseur of the seedy, unrespectable life of faraway places that his besetting fears of boredom have propelled him to. In his recent introduction to "Our Man in Havana," he writes of having enjoyed the dubious atmosphere of Batista's city, having gone there (and here he quotes Wilfred Scawen Blunt's line)

was given to the public in 1871. All that poverty, starvation, industrial exploitation, boys up chimneys, workhouses full—I mean Hampstead Heath must have come just in the nick of time. Somewhere they could go and die of hunger free of charge."

He's right, of course. Do you ever see anyone enjoying themselves on the Heath apart from when they're being "looked at" by the police? Of course not—it's illegal. Have a look at the bylaws—there are 47 of them under such headings as: DAMAGE AND INJURY, TRESPASS, HORSES, DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS, MUSIC AND SINGING.... You name it. You'll find it all on a newly painted green board in Weldwood Road. For instance on this Heath which has now belonged to the people for a hundred years, the people shall not:

climb on any tree wilfully break or damage any ice camp out on any open space erect a swing ride or drive any horse, bicycle or discharge a gun beat a carpet lie about in an offensively verminous or filthy condition operate, play or make sounds on any musical instrument sing sacred or secular songs practise, play or make preparation to play any game....

The italics are mine, love. And do you think they won't get you if you ever do any of these things? These terrible men of the Heath with their badges and their whistles on horseback are right out of Arkansas gael country. You break a law and they will kill you. This is the feeling you get when they're trying to ride your dog with their tractors or ride over old ladies on their horses, doing their duty on everybody.

In a dictatorship there's one dictator—in a democracy there's a million. "Even today there's a lot of wild life on the Heath," Kate Springett told the Hampstead Scientific Society during their tramp to celebrate this centenary year (vide the Ham and High). "But you have to wait quietly to see it...."

There are a lot of elderly people walking elderly dogs, if that's what she means. There is of course the occasional scream but for this you must wait until dark. Even the bird watchers are having a boring time since, on recent hot days, the birds wear no less than they wear to do their shopping. Besides this, less frivolously, there's been murder, crucifixion, rape, indecent exposure and innumerable assaults (none of which have broken any bylaws). Remember the man who used to hit you on the head with a stick and run away laughing?

These are the sicknesses of a society which has gained a heath and lost its freedoms.

Youth finds its playgrounds covered in bylaws. To practise, play or make preparation to play any game they have to lock themselves in a dark room and smoke pot.

"Mummy, can I have a swing on this tree?"

"Yes, of course you can, Jimmy—just get written consent from A. W. Peterson, Director-General and Clerk to the Greater London Council...."

God bends your knees because man created God to bend your knees.

between rich and poor, favoured and unfavoured. And that, after all, is the essence of the experiment.

Once the line was drawn and the Customs posts established all that lay to the North and East of it would hasten with all speed into the Market while the West and South would stay as it was. Movement of goods across the frontier would obviously be controlled but movements of people would be quite free. Anyone who decided he didn't like living in European Britain could simply pack up and move into independent Britain and vice versa. No more effective method of voting with the feet could surely be devised.

Just how long the experiment should be allowed to run—six years, perhaps, or ten—is the other major problem that would have to be resolved. For my part, I unreservedly favour the longest possible period. For among all the doubts and uncertainties that hang over the Common Market issue one thing stands out with sure and solid certainty whichever way the question is resolved, we are in for one of the longest, strongest and loudest bouts of idle recrimination since Eve bit the apple. Dividing the nation physically is a high price to pay to avoid splitting it metaphysically and only worth while if enduring relief can be expected.

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"In search of pleasure for my punishment... for, among other things, I collected my thoughts. I think it is that Graham is a magnificent storyteller, and some critics are not satisfied with a magnificent story, and are always trying to see deep religious significances and deep philosophical significances even where they do not exist. Graham mentions in one of his books that Kenneth Tynan thought that a dog in one of his plays was God, whereas in fact that dog was a ramish mongrel he'd owned called Faddy. That is the sort of way in which people tend to misunderstand Graham."

They well understand the workings of the other's mind. Witness the episode of the "New Statesman" competition. Says Sir Hugh: "The competition was for an extract from my biography, written by Graham Greene. And I won the competition under a pseudonym and Graham merely got an honourable mention for his entry under a pseudonym. Each of us knew that the other had written what was written because both pieces contained incidents that nobody else could possibly have known about."

People writing about Graham Greene often suggest that, these days at any rate, his life is almost monastic in its simplicity. Sir Hugh seems to live fairly simply, too, in a utilitarian Mock of a flat in Kensington with a front door opening into a small kitchen, which opens into a far-from-ostentatious sitting-room. "I should think Graham must have owned far more than I have ever done since he became really successful; I wouldn't have thought there was much difference in the way we like to live. I don't think either of us needs luxury. We need money, yes—to enjoy ourselves. I must say, though, I've never thought he lived monastically."

A deathly hush in the close...

By Philip Hope-Wallace

Where the TV masts rise thicker Where the green line bus runs quicker

OUT IN FACT through Betjeman's leafy tremble Wembley went the fleet of what I can only describe as funeral limousines. A burial? No indeed, a celebration in light summer Sunday rain of one of the oldest of all cricket clubs, a celebration of such indomitable luck and gusto and withal so melancholy of circumstance that it would need the pen of Elizabeth Bowen to do it justice. The field was wide and windy and not exactly waterlogged, though round the tables on which the smartly dressed wives of police officers of middle and senior ranking were trying to write numbers on gustily unsteady tickets in order to raffie a bottle of champagne some thoughtful hand had already scattered incriminating mounds of sawdust. But inside the pavilion already sounds of joy were being struck intermittently from a tape recorder and a party of the august were pouring out fluids more refreshing than tea or that ginger beer for love of which days gone (by I used to muck up the scorebook and be rewarded as twelfth man all the same at the end of the match with the spare bottle). That was the nearest I ever came to be able to think of myself as a sportsman. Yet here was sinking a little in the mud but with rising heart and pride in the company of (or at least breathing the same salubrious air as) people like Hinesworth, D'Oliveira in a lilac shirt and an opening batsman who came from Ceylon and would have been perfect in Bizet's "The Pearl Fishers" (an opera, you remember, where these charming chaps keep recalling seeing a fleeting vision in the depths of the temple—little 18 stone Tetraxini, very lovely).

Do I tugged furiously at leads and defied the commands of Portuguese au pair girls. They (the dogs) were over excited as they always are when they get the feel (rightly, as it happens) that if and when the rain stopped, there was to be a dog parade, with prizes. Soulful labradors, at sharp tempered terriers. The wind carried balloons high into the air, destined somehow, one supposed, for Belgium. The poplars quivered: the fuzzi was there. You could have a ride on a donkey or try, at ten men pence a go to bowl out a fearfully grand batsman in the nets.

All the same I felt faintly out of it. I love acting and rôle playing and I would like to be thought of as what I am most clearly not: a sporting figure. True, when I go into the Wig and Pen (to watch Wimbledon) the hat check man hails me as "Major" which is a little getting warm. And my way to the opera the other night our ballet critic, who is Irish, mocked me from the steps of the Coliseum saying: I looked as if I were going to the races.

But I don't get a chance to mix much. "New consort with writers," said Plaubert "they speak of nothing but money." The odd thing, though, is that I sense that sportsmen really do talk about sport and are not much interested in other subjects, like sopranos or burghundy or even limousines. A limousine incidentally is a woman born in Limous. "Not married limo" means "my hubby's gone for a Burton (suit, i.e. demobbed)" "ma femme est limousine" means something else again (as Americans like to add, for emphasis).

But until I do mix I shall never quite know: a discovery from lecturing for the War Office, doing one night stands around the desert, with captive and not necessarily hostile audiences, was that in the mess afterwards one found oneself acting as a catalyst: brother officers were only no longer able to speak to one another would find their tongues loosened in the presence of a la-di-dad civilian and disclose a wholly unsuspected and wonderful knowledge of Jane Austen, watercolour painting, and Verdi.

Stage folk as they are occasionally called do talk shop, and such shop. "Poor Mary, lost the knack somehow..." That could be only one actress on another. Do sportsmen so speak? I can't imagine it. But I mean to cultivate these circles. It can't be too late to learn the jargon and I shall ride again in triumph through Nasdaq out to Stannmore through the leafy summer woods one day.

A glimmer of peace

The new seven-point peace plan put forward by the Vietcong in Paris shows a shift in emphasis. For the first time the Vietcong and their North Vietnamese allies have said they will release American prisoners of war on the day that the Americans withdraw from Vietnam. Last month they were saying that the problem of the American prisoners could be "settled rapidly" if President Nixon would name a date for final withdrawal. Now they have promised a simultaneous deal, as long as the Americans withdraw this year.

This part of the new plan is almost identical with the resolution which passed through the American Senate ten days ago. The only difference is that the senators by a margin of 57 to 42 allowed a nine-month interval instead of six months. (The move was blocked in the House of Representatives, but the number of Congressmen voting for rapid withdrawal was higher than ever.) On other points the Vietcong line has changed. The insistence that President Thieu and his vice-president and prime minister cannot be part of any postwar coalition in South Vietnam has been dropped. The new line is more flexible, though vague. There must first be a "peace" administration, independent of the Americans. This can then discuss with the Vietcong the formation of an interim coalition which will hold elections.

Inevitably, like other peace plans before it from both sides, this one has much in it that is simply public relations. The sticking point is still the question of the postwar administration. The Vietcong argue that free elections cannot be held while the American presence distorts the political situation in Saigon. They point to the restrictions already being imposed on the September presidential elections. The Americans respond that free elections cannot be held without some countervailing influence to the Vietcong's military strength.

Both sides are right. A peace settlement will have to be based on some middle ground. The theory of "Vietnamisation" has moved towards it by saying that Saigon could be left to deal with the political issue from a position of some strength without indefinite American backing.

The art drain

The system of control over the export of works of art has broken down because the prices of important pictures are more than the Government is prepared to pay. For the power of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art extends only to buying time. It withholds an export licence for a limited period to give time for a reasonable price to be offered by a public museum or gallery, usually with the help of a special grant from the Government and often with private benefactions. If a reasonable price is not quickly offered an export licence is conceded, however important the work of art may be.

This practice dates back to 1952. It worked well for fifteen years: in that time the Government failed to back up the Reviewing Committee with a special grant on only three occasions. But since 1967 the situation has changed very much for the worse, with a marked reluctance in the Treasury to help out with prices that the museums and galleries cannot afford to meet from their purchasing grants. So the export control is now effective on only relatively minor and relatively inexpensive works. The Rembrandts, the Rubens, the Titians, and the Velasquez go abroad regardless of agonised protest. On our current standard of values they are too expensive to keep for the nation.

The Government admittedly has a case. The prices of important works of art, notably pictures, have been inflated beyond all reason by the raids of dealers buying mostly for wealthy American clients (who are able to get back a large part of the price under the US system of tax rebates). Why should public funds be used in such a market? But if the Government is taking this view, it is in effect abandoning control of the export of the most important works still in private ownership in this country. Is that the Government's intention? If not, is there an alternative to paying the prevailing outrageous market price?

The most extreme course would be to ban the export of works of importance. Other countries do. Private owners would have to sell to national collections, or to other British collectors. In some ways this would be unduly restrictive. Perhaps tax concessions on American sales would stimulate private benefactions to our own museums and galleries, though that might merely feed the art market inflation. Some new method of control is evidently necessary, but it will take time to work out. In the meantime, ought not the Reviewing Committee to be instructed to withhold export licences for a much longer period, to give time to devise new ways of stopping the drain of our heritage of works of art abroad?

A COUNTRY DIARY

KENT. One of the problems about large holes in the earth is that local authorities tend to react with a desire to fill them up. Many of my favourite quarries have suffered and the fascinating evidence of the landscape's inner structure has been obliterated by the mounting rubbish of our wasteful times. Dumps are essential, no doubt, but it does seem a pity that the scars which serve as a reminder of our place in the scale of geological time have to be so treated. It was the men who dug pits, quarried stone, hewed cuttings for railways and roads who first became curious about the earth's secrets and I thought of them when following the abandoned route of the Paddock Wood to Hawkhurst branch line. It was a short-lived venture, opened in 1892 and closed about 10 years ago. Stretches of it still make a delightful green way through orchard and pasture creating a private world especially where the line cuts through the massive sandstones near Horsmonden. The cutting has almost perpendicular sides, with cliff-like exposures of the rock face, the jungle of scrub and undergrowth breaking out into a riot of wild flowers where the sunlight penetrates. A naturalist friend finds it to be a most fruitful hunting ground for his favourite pursuit, moths. But now the local council has given permission for building rubble to be dumped there and the cutting will be filled inominously, representing yet another opportunity lost. It is sad that no one in authority has the courage to implement a more imaginative use for these places such as a nature trail and walkway. Footpaths in this part of Kent, as elsewhere, are becoming a rare amenity.

J. T. WHITE.



ELLISBERG: test case for US espionage law

History as news

RICHARD SCOTT, Washington, Friday, assesses the impact on newspapers and the people

THE Pentagon papers are a study of creeping commitment. They are concentrated in particular on the Kennedy and Johnson eras, but the symptoms of American involvement persist through the presidencies of Truman (1945-53), Eisenhower (1953-61), Kennedy (1961-63) and Johnson (1963-68) with the difference being only one of scale.

Study of the papers shows that the Truman administration's decision to give military aid to France in 1950 in its colonial war against the Communist-led Vietminh "directly involved" the United States in Vietnam and "set" the course of American policy. The decision was taken in spite of the knowledge that France's military and political situation was weak, and out of fear of direct Chinese intervention. The run up to this critical decision was not without ironies. The United States was initially reluctant to allow France to return after World War II to its colonial possessions and through the autumn and winter of 1945-6 received a series of requests from Ho Chi Minh for intervention in Vietnam.

The arms supply decision was announced by the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, on May 8, 1950. "The United States Government, convinced that neither national independence nor democratic evolution exist in any area dominated by Soviet imperialism, considers the situation to be such as to warrant its according economic aid and military equipment to the associated states of Indo-China and to France in order to assist them in restoring stability and permitting these states to pursue their peaceful and democratic development."

The Pentagon papers suggest that the decision by the Eisenhower administration, whose Secretary of State was John Foster Dulles, to rescue Saigon's Government from a Communist takeover and to attempt to undermine the Communist regime of Hanoi gave it a "direct role in the ultimate breakdown of the Geneva settlement" for Indo-China in 1954.

The Kennedy era was undoubtedly the turning point of American involvement. The Pentagon papers point out that he was spared from major escalation decisions by assassination, but his administration transformed a policy of "limited-risk gamble" which it inherited, into a "broad commitment" that left President Johnson with a choice between more war and withdrawal.

As early as May 11, 1961, President Kennedy had approved programmes for covert action which had been recommended by the Vietnam task force. Among these actions were the dispatch of agents into North Vietnam, aerial resupply of agents in North Vietnam by civilian air crews, infiltration of special South Vietnam forces into south-east Laos to find and attack Communist operations,

NEW subjects have so dominated the American scene in the past decade as has the affair of the Pentagon papers during the past two and a half weeks. What has been the impact on this country?

The thousands of secret documents in the Pentagon study are now virtually public property. They are being published in papers throughout the country and are being handed to every member of Congress. In a few days they will appear in book form. They are an essential part of the history of the American involvement in the Vietnam War, but they represent only a part. It is probably wisest to leave it to the historians to sift through them, to analyse their import and to fit them into the wider picture when the other parts — particularly the non-military parts — also become available.

None the less the affair has had a major impact on the public and on Congress. Rightly or wrongly the affair has deeply shaken public confidence in the Government. Not just this Government or its predecessor, but in the institution of government. Americans, perhaps more than most other people, have been brought up with the healthy attitude that Governments, after all, consist only of representatives of the public paid for by it, to conduct the public's business.

Public service should be accountable to the public. And what has stunned the public most in this affair is the realisation that, at least over a period of years, the public's business "at the highest level of life and death," to quote George Reedy, a former press secretary to President Johnson, "was

being determined as though it were none of the public's business."

Congress, no doubt, feels this even more acutely. One does not have to study all the documents in the Pentagon papers — or even all those so far published — to realise that there was some deliberate deception of the American public over the years concerning the extent to which the country was being drawn into a major conflict in Vietnam. George Reedy again puts his finger on it: "The salient point is that the entire debate of 1964 and 1965 was staged behind closed doors for the benefit of one man — the only man who had the power to make a decision."

But the decisions which President Johnson was then called on to make determined whether this country should go to war in Vietnam. Because of the decisions he took, some 50,000 Americans have been killed; and perhaps two million Vietnamese. That is a matter of the greatest concern to the public and Congress. But the public, and its representatives in Congress, were not only not told by the Government what it was doing or contemplating doing, but they were at least on occasions deliberately deceived about the actions that were disclosed.

It may be contended that this is not an abnormal state of affairs: indeed, that the need for Governments to operate with at least a measure of secrecy makes it inevitable. But certain passages in the Pentagon documents have revealed it with unusual and sudden brutality. It is as though the British press had suddenly discovered and published the official document which proved the collusion and deceit

of the British Government in 1956 at the time of the Suez affair.

It is a possibly serious loss of public confidence in government seems likely to be one consequence of the Pentagon papers affair. Another is an even greater determination by Congress to strengthen its role in the shaping of policy, particularly in policies touching upon issues of war and peace.

The way in which the Nixon Administration has handled this affair has also undoubtedly further discredited it in the public eye. Not only has it lost its legal battle to restrain the press; it has appeared ridiculous in its vain efforts to chase the escaped genie back into the bottle. There have been conflicting accounts about whether it was President Nixon himself or his Attorney-General, Mr John Mitchell, who was responsible for launching the Government on its disastrous course of litigation.

But whoever it was, this affair has given further evidence that the Nixon Administration is not only illiberal but singularly ill advised on legal matters. One only has to recall such highlights of ineptitude as the Hainsworth and Carswell nominations and the President's statements on Lieutenant Calley. And only recently the Department of Justice has extended police wire tapping and preventive detention of student demonstrators. For two centuries no US Government has attempted to restrain the press through court action.

Mr Tom Whicker commented this week in the "New York Times": "Preventive detention, preventive eavesdropping, preventive dragging, preventive inhibition and preventive suppression of news, what will they

seek to prevent next, and by what dubious or extra constitutional means?"

But the decision of the Supreme Court this week would seem neither to widen nor to narrow, not even to make more precise the existing constitutional position of the press in relation to the publication of secret official documents. The two newspapers involved in the Supreme Court case both made it clear that they were not claiming the right of the press, under the First Amendment, to publish anything and under all circumstances. And at least two of the Justices who concurred in the ruling in favour of the press made it clear that if they had believed that the documents in the Pentagon study would do serious harm to the nation's security, as the Government claimed they would, then they would have voted with the minority to enjoin the papers.

However, the Supreme Court's ruling should deter this, and perhaps future governments, from seeking to restrain the press by a series of precedents unless national security has very palpably been breached or jeopardised. As for the press, it is scarcely likely to be encouraged by the court ruling to make a habit of publishing secret documents, if only because it happens very rarely that a treasure trove as the Pentagon papers falls into its hands.

As to whether the court ruling will encourage former, or indeed current, Government officials with axes to grind to try to get them ground in the public press, this no doubt will depend to a large extent on the fate of Mr Daniel B. Felt, against whom the Justice Department is continuing to press charges under the espionage law.

patrols as "a routine... type we carry out in international waters all over the world." From the aspect of American governmental and elective procedures, the most serious accusations against President Johnson's honesty arise over the decision to start the bombing of the North. At a meeting of the NSC, attended by President Johnson, according to the "New York Times" account, "The Johnson administration reached a 'general consensus' at a White House strategy meeting on September 7, 1964, that air attacks against North Vietnam would probably have to be launched (the Pentagon study states) 'What prevented action for the time being was a set of tactical considerations'."

"The first tactical consideration, the analyst says, was that 'The President was in the midst of an election campaign in which he was presenting himself as the candidate of reason and restraint as opposed to the quixotic Barry Goldwater' who was publicly advocating 'unlimited bombing of North Vietnam.' On September 24, 1967, President Johnson said: 'There are those who say you ought to go North and drop bombs, to try to wipe out the supply lines, and they think that would escalate the war. We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys. We don't want to get involved in a nation with 700 million people and get tied down in a land war in Asia.' The bombing started officially in February 1965."

The final example speaks largely for itself. On April 5, 1966, Mr George Bundy, President Johnson's Special Assistant for national security affairs, wrote National Security Action Memorandum 328, spelling out the pivotal decision taken on the day earlier to send more US ground troops to Vietnam and to change their role from defence to offence.

"The key paragraphs read: '5. The President approved an 18-20,000 man increase in US military support forces to fill out existing units and supply needed logistical personnel. The President approved the deployment of two additional Marine Battalions, one Marine Air Squadron and associated headquarters and support elements. 7. The President approved a change of mission for all Marine Battalions deployed to Vietnam to permit their more active use under conditions to be established and approved by the Secretary of Defence in consultation with the Secretary of State."

"11. The President desires that with respect to the actions in paragraphs 5 through 7, premature publicity be avoided by all possible precautions. The actions themselves should be taken as rapidly as practicable, but in ways that should minimise any appearance of sudden changes in policy... The President's desire is that these movements and changes should be understood as being gradual and wholly consistent with existing policy."

Little boxes

Sir, — I can just picture Nancy Banks-Smith, at 45 deg. in the breeze, wondering just what fun (?) — if anyone has ever tried to have a modern architectural certified modernist. Be assured, Nancy, that modern architecture is only for the grimly determined and the gritty. And even then, it's bound to get you in the end. Of course we're potty, but isn't it a potty world? Why pick on us? The years of effort put into converting a jumble of official formalism into a living environment are enough to send lesser beings screaming into the scrub — always provided that there is any scrub thereabouts, and that screaming is not prohibited. People are potty, too. Some of them move into a new house, and from day one set about systematically destroying their own environment. Come and visit us at work, Miss Banks-Smith. It's yours interested, why we are being driven potty, and see what it's all about. It's a hard life. Still, I suppose it's better than having to watch television every night. — Yours Graham Whitehead.

11 Fernhurst Gate, Aughton, Ormskirk.



Press conference 1966: McNamara explains raids on North Vietnam

The "History of the United States Decision-Making Process on Vietnam Policy" covers American involvement in South East Asia from World War II to the spring of 1968 — two months after President Johnson, in a speech on March 31, 1968, set a limit on further military commitments in Vietnam and announced his decision not to stand for Presidential election. It was commissioned by the Secretary of

and formulation of "networks of resistance, cover bases and teams for sabotage and light harassment" in North Vietnam.

In August 1963, President Kennedy was informed for the first time that the United States faced a "can't-win" situation in the Vietnam war. The advice came from Paul H. Kattenburg, then head of the State Department's Vietnam Working Group. The Pentagon study shows that Kennedy's National Security Council rejected the recommendation of an honourable withdrawal. The Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, put down such "speculation" by saying: "It would be far better for us to start on the firm basis of two things — that we will not pull out of Vietnam until the war is won and that we will not run a coup."

Mr Rusk's words foreshadowed the assassination of President Ngo Dinh Diem. Kattenburg had at the meeting of the NSC said that "if we undertake to live with this repressive regime, with its bayonets at every street corner... we are going to be thrown out of the country in six months."

From about this time, the Kennedy Administration became involved in the extended manoeuvring which resulted in the killing of Diem and his brother, the secret police chief, Ngo Dinh Nhu, on November 1, 1963. The Kennedy Administration denied having any advance knowledge of the coup, but documents show that President Kennedy decided at a NSC meeting on September 17 to put "escalatory pressure" on Diem to get rid of his brother Nhu.

The NSC sent General Taylor and Robert McNamara on a fact-finding mission to Vietnam. They reported back on October 2 and the documents indicate that from that time there was a

Defence, Robert McNamara, in 1967.

Some of the report deals with the CIA's advice to a succession of American Administrations against involvement in SE Asia, but the main thread of the papers is one of creeping covert commitment. Here ANTHONY McDERMOTT, from the selected extracts already published in various US newspapers, unearths the bones of the story.

what is the attitude of the US? Lodge replied: "I do not feel well enough informed to be able to tell you... I am not acquainted with all the facts... If I can do anything for your physical safety, please call me." Diem replied: "I am trying to re-establish order."

The Pentagon study devotes most attention to the role of the Johnson Administration in the Vietnam war. This was undoubtedly the period when the war was at its highest and American reputations were most sullied. President Johnson, however, inherited a deteriorating situation and also Kennedy's advisers.

There can be no doubt that Johnson took a tough line on the outcome he wished to see in Vietnam. In 1963 President de Gaulle had proposed, in effect, that Vietnam should be neutralised, and in the interim the idea that the United States should pursue less than total victory had begun to take hold in other quarters.

In March 1964, President Johnson sent to Ambassador Lodge this message: "It should be possible to explain in Saigon that your mission is precisely for the purpose of knocking down the idea of neutralisation wherever it raises its ugly head and on this point I think that nothing is more important than to stop neutralist talk wherever we can by whatever means we can. You may want to convey our concern on this point to General Khanh and get his ideas on the best possible joint programme to stop such talk in Saigon, Washington, and Paris."

On the recommendation of McNamara and in the hope of eventually forcing Hanoi to order the Vietcong to halt insurrection in the South, Johnson ordered a programme of clandestine military operations against North Vietnam, known as Operation Plan 34-A. It went

into action in February 1964 and its operations included U-2 spy flights, the kidnapping of North Vietnamese citizens for interrogations, and activities by sabotage and psychological warfare teams.

Covert bombing raids were also carried out. At a press conference on June 2, 1964, when challenged that "the Administration is preparing to move the Vietnam war into the North," President Johnson replied, "I know of no plans that have been made to that effect." But already on March 17, an NSC Action Memorandum stated: "The United States policy is to prepare immediately to be in a position on 72 hours' notice to initiate the (previously recommended) 'Retaliatory Actions' against North Vietnam, and to be in a position on 80 days' notice to initiate the programme of 'Graduated Overland Military Pressure' against North Vietnam."

This background would appear to extend to the Gulf of Tonkin incident. The papers leave the strong impression that the contingency resolution was a resolution looking for an incident.

The turning point was an attack on US destroyers sailing close to the North Vietnamese coast. The "New York Times" summary of the Pentagon study says: "The destroyer patrol in the Gulf of Tonkin... was (an) element in the covert military pressures against North Vietnam. While the purpose of the patrol was mainly psychological, as a show of force, the destroyers collected the kind of intelligence on North Vietnamese warning radars and coastal defences that would be useful to (South Vietnamese) raiding parties, or in the event of a bombing campaign to pilots." McNamara, however, described at a press conference on August 5, 1964 after the reported North Vietnamese attacks on the "Mad dog" and "Turner Joy," these

and we welcome anything which enables students to be aware of all the possibilities open to them.

It is an important part of an appointments officer's task to help students to arrive at a realistic appraisal of themselves so that they may take appropriate first steps into employment. It seems to me that any one embarking on an "uncareer" needs to be sure of himself and of the environment in which he chooses to work. For a man or woman to do useful work in an organisation such as the Scotland Road Free School, personal maturity and clarity of aim must be vital. The appointments service has a part to play even for those students who wish to enter organisations unknown to it and at East Anglia we are glad that an increasing number use us for whether their employment is to be permanent or temporary, conventional or exotic. There will always be individuals for whom the next step from university will be an "uncareer" or, perhaps, not at all.

W. H. Hilditch Smith, Assistant Appointments Officer, University of East Anglia.

Teachers' disunity

TO THE EDITOR

Sir, — One of us took part in the recent NAS demonstration, rally, and strike, and the other was prepared to "blackleg," but as teachers first and foremost we wish to show our agreement on these points:

1. That both the NAS and the NUT are denigrating the professional integrity of all teachers by their puerile and scurrilous level of political activity: in descending to personal attacks on the members of opposing unions, and in that very act of opposition.

2. That both of us were forced by a misapplication by our unions of the concept of the nature of a professional teachers' association into "blacklegging," and striking.

We both therefore feel that we have been placed in intolerable positions by our unions, and we further feel that this comes as an inevitable result of our unions employing political methods more appropriate to

the "shop-floor" trade union than to a professional body. Elizabeth Chapman, Brian Worrall, 17 Warwick Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Virgin birth

Sir, — Your correspondent, Baden Hickman, in your issue of June 26, makes an unparaphrased blunder. A Minister was expelled from the Methodist Ministry in 1964 because he denied the divinity or incarnation of Christ (as Mr Hickman asserts) because he denied the virgin birth. This was made plain on TV by the President of the Conference.

Belief in the divinity of Christ does not depend upon the virgin birth. There is no comparison between the two doctrines. Whereas the first is absolutely vital for the Christian faith, the second is a subordinate question concerning the manner in which it was done. There are several Ministers who believe that the incarnation was achieved through normal processes, and others, like myself, who are

indifferent to the question. Yours sincerely, (Rev.) Harry Warner, 38 Raphael Road, Hove, Sussex.

A Methodist Church spokesman comments: "Disbelief in the virgin birth was one of the reasons for Mr Gill's expulsion. The other reasons had to do with his whole approach to the doctrine of the person of Christ."

Le Monde

Sir, — In connection with Mr Mark Arnold-Forster's quotations attributed to me in an article in "Le Monde" (Guardian, June 24), I have written to the Editor of "Le Monde" in the following terms: "Mlle. Marchal has published an article in your newspaper, quoted in the Guardian today, in which she attributes to me a claim that 90 per cent of the British population will decide that it does not know enough about the question of entry to decide for itself, and that it will do so because it is customary in Britain to agree that the Government knows best."

"I regret I have been mis-reported. I indicated to Mlle.

Marchal that our research, published, had shown that 90 per cent of people questioned on Britain in Europe had found at the end of the interview they were unable to decide for themselves and looked to the Government to give a lead. You will appreciate that this is rather different from the views attributed to me." — Yours faithfully, E. Wistrich, Director, The European Movement, London, SW 1.

Other work

Sir, — At this university we have applauded the initiative of Ann Link and her fellow-students who have produced the "Directory of Alternative Work" (Guardian, June 30). This document has seen well-thumbed service in our information room since it first came out. I am sure that the editors would agree that many of the organisations it mentions are listed in other more glossy publications such as "A Guide to Voluntary Service," by David Hobman, and "While You Wait," published by the Careers Research and Advisory Centre. But there is plenty of scope for new material

Schill Family Finance

INCREASES for public service pensioners come into effect in September 1971 under a revolutionary new Bill. RICHARD SLEIGHT answers some of the questions raised by correspondents since his last article.

Exchequer will pay for inflation-proofing

Question: Why were you so late? We have paid through nose for our pensions and at we have contributed titles us to inflation-proof pensions when we reach retirement. It is nonsense therefore to say that the increases now raised to all public service pensioners will be paid for by taxpayer. We shall be paid for the increases through own contributions.

Answer: It is quite true that there have been paid and are paid a much larger contribution

Winding up subsidiary

H. Vasseur is placing one of his small subsidiaries, Con Display, in voluntary liquidation. Mr David Stark, a Vasseur director, said today that the board had decided this as the most sensible means of disposal rather than spending time and money in seeking a purchaser. Con Display is based on Vasseur's £350,000 purchase of a 25% share in the Harry's group in February.

Property bonds

	Mid	Offer
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0
West. Assurance	124.0	124.0

for their pensions than many other employees in the public service. The annual contribution paid by teachers is 8 per cent of pensionable salary and this also entitles the member's widow to a pension if he dies.

But an 8 per cent contribution doesn't stretch far enough to finance increases in pension after retirement. The opposite. The present value in which those contributions are invested produces a comparatively poor return so that in addition to the employee's own payments, the employer has also to pay a substantial contribution.

Question: In that case, it is really the employer who pays for the inflation proofing. Surely it is just not true to say it's the taxpayer who is carrying the cost?

Answer: No. I'm afraid you're wrong. Neither the contributions made by the teacher nor his employer pay for any part of the inflation proofing.

The cost of inflation proofing is to be a direct charge on the Exchequer. That means you and me as taxpayers. Every taxpayer, like it or not, will help to pay for the extra pension which you as a retired teacher or policeman or local government official or other public servant will receive and which will maintain the real purchasing value of your pension.

Question: So is really all you're saying that in return for our services to the community as teachers, doctors or civil servants, the community will pay us two sorts of retirement income. First a pension start-

ing at retirement and secondly whatever increase is necessary during retirement to maintain the purchasing power of that pension?

Answer: Correct as far as it goes. But the revolutionary feature of the new increases which are to be paid in September on all public service pensions is that the increases and the future increases are guaranteed. Provided the cost of living rises at least 4 per cent every two years, the pensions will be restored to their full original value.

Because the increases are guaranteed and because under the new Bill Parliament will have "an unqualified obligation to maintain the purchasing power of public service pensions all those pensioners who qualify will become a privileged class, the new elite among pensioners. They will know that however high the inflationary waves rise, right on time at the end of every two years they will rise triumphantly above those waves.

This is not to deny that there are many leading industrial and commercial firms who already give similar increases to their own pensioners during retirement. But the public service pensioners form by far the largest group—nearly 1 million people. And no other group as large as this has been relieved of the worry of inflation as a result of direct government action to protect the value of their pensions during retirement.

And deeply concerned they must be. Let me remind you again of the figures. If the cost of living rises at 5 per cent a year the value of your pension is cut to half in 14 years and if the cost of living continues increasing at the present rate of about 10 per cent a year the pension's value comes down to half in under seven years. This is no better than retirement under labour camp conditions.

therefore become a privileged group whose privileges are paid for by all of us, including the very large number of employees who, because they are not in the public service, will never benefit from the increases.

Question: O.K. So we're privileged. But are you going to argue that the privilege should be taken away from us?

Answer: Quite the contrary. Every pensioner rightly expects that his retirement should be free from the anxiety of rising prices. Government spokesmen have said they consider the protection of a pension's value during retirement one of the essential features of any pension scheme.

The next step therefore is to secure that inflation proofing is introduced into every pension scheme. Such a great leap forward may eventually require government legislation before it is universal. But in the meantime, employers will be all the more ready to take action if employees and pensioners show how deeply concerned they are.

These million people will

FILING away my last article I was impressed to find that it was my 100th article for Family Finance. It caused me to reflect on the subjects which produce the most reader interest.

Clearly readers' letters are not an absolute guide as I always try to anticipate questions in my article. But based solely on readers' letters my adumbrations on annuities purchased through assurance companies rather surprisingly seem to provoke most interest.

So by way of a modest celebration, I return to the subject of annuities and in particular the problems arising when the annuitant is, or is about to go, abroad. Indeed a number of readers have sought my advice on this.

Some have become hooked on perpetual sunshine, low taxation, or no death duties. Others want to join their sons or daughters who have emigrated to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or South Africa. All want to get the security of an annuity from a leading British life office around them.

Having, in the past, exemplified how an annuity maximises spendable income I set the scene again for someone resident in the UK with current figures for a purchase price of £1,000 for a man or woman aged 65 and 70.

Column (2) of the table gives the amount of the annuity with the non-taxable capital portion in brackets. Column (3) gives the spendable money after tax at the full standard rate—if the tax payer has not used up all his income tax allowance the

	(2)	(3)
M 65	£146.25	p.a. (70.49)
M 70	£167.50	p.a. (80.71)
F 65	£132.20	p.a. (57.36)
F 70	£147.90	p.a. (72.40)

spending money will obviously be greater.

What if an annuitant goes to live permanently abroad? In the majority of cases the whole of the annuity can be remitted by the life office without deduction of any tax. The annuitant has to get the appropriate form either through his local Inspector or from the tax office

Annuities will make the sun shine brighter

By WILLIAM NURSAW

of the country where he is taking up residence.

The form must be completed and certified by the overseas tax office and sent to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends, New Malden House, 1 Blagdon Road, New Malden, Surrey, which issues the necessary certificate for the life office but only in cases where there is a double taxation agreement between this country and the country where the annuitant resides.

Spain is one of the exceptions as Spain has no tax agreement with us but there are tax agreements with some sixty countries.

The annuitant will, of course, be liable for tax in the country of his choice and if someone is considering taking up residence in another country he should first contact their Embassy to ascertain the tax position.

There is a double taxation agreement with South Africa but income received from outside South Africa is not subject to South African tax and although it seems rather odd,

The annuity can be paid to what is termed an external account at one of the UK banks, which means that the annuitant can take his money out as and when he requires it, or arrangements can be made for the annuity to be remitted in the currency of the country concerned.

To my surprise a number of large life offices try to avoid issuing annuities to someone about to go abroad—exceptional cases do not fit in with their computerisation plans. Perish the thought, you select a large life office with the best annuity rates and when it is all fixed up you can settle abroad.

Obviously an office which has offices and agents abroad provides advantages for the annuitant. One office at least, Norwich Union Life, has no inhibitions on issuing annuities to people contemplating taking up residence abroad.

There are, of course, Australian and Canadian offices with branches in this country and a purchase of an annuity through one of these gives advantages. But it involves exchange control in that the cost of the annuity has to be remitted overseas. There could be difficulties where a large sum is involved.

Obviously the whole matter is tricky and one has to play one's cards in the best way possible. One thought: those who buy their annuities in non-sterling area currencies benefit whenever we devalue the pound.

What is the position where tax is deducted on payment of an annuity? British income tax is deducted on buying the annuity as in the case of Spain.

A British subject resident abroad who derives all his income from sources liable to British tax may claim the same personal allowances as if he was resident here.

If, however, he has foreign income he has not to calculate what his tax liability would be in Britain if the whole was subject to British tax. This figure is apportioned as to British income numerator total income denominator, to get at his true British tax liability and if this is less than the tax deducted in Britain at source he secures a repayment of British tax. This also is arranged through the Inspector of Foreign Dividends.

If his total income from all sources, British and foreign, is below the British exemption limit it is the practice to repay the whole tax charged.

Business changes

Mitchell Cotts Group: Sir Denis Wright appointed director.

Uganda Company (Holdings): Mr F. L. Walker appointed to board.

Young and Co.: Mr James Care elected a director.

A. W. Gamage (subsidiary of Sterling Guarantees Trust): Mr Ralph S. Carver appointed managing director, succeeding Mr Peter J. Ford, who becomes deputy chairman.

Omum Investment: Mr Wilfred Hoeller has resigned from board.

Harrisons and Crosfield: Mr P. T. Gunton and Mr J. McLeod appointed directors.

Beas Brand: Mr Frank R. Welsh appointed to board.

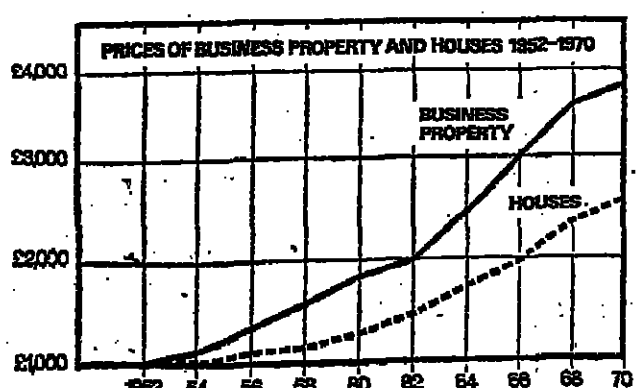
Draw 6% p.a. tax free

—with all the security and growth potential of Hambro Property Investment Bonds

Since the beginning of May over 2,750 people have invested nearly £3,000,000 to make the launch of Hambro Property Investment Bonds the most successful ever.

Why? Because of the following important advantages:

1. The security and growth potential of first-class business property.
2. Backing by Hambros, one of the most famous names in British banking.
3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.



1 First-class business property
Everyone knows from their own experience that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (specially commissioned by Hambro Life from the Economist Intelligence Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years. Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise in the future at the same rate as they have in the past.

Indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the historical trend has been strongly upwards, and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may, in proper circumstances, buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

2 The security of Hambros
Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group. This means that as well as enjoying the backing of one of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank—initially set at £1 million—which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

3 Expertise
Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their achievements include founding and building up one of the

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

Assuming the net rental income accumulated in the Fund is 3½% per annum, the capital value of the investments in the Fund will have to grow by

largest and most successful life assurance companies in the country. A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine policy and to supervise the investment of the Fund. The members of the panel are: J. E. Cullis, Chartered Surveyor; J. N. C. James of the

Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. A leading firm of Char-

Hambro Property Investment Bonds

tered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have a built-in life assurance benefit which actually increases with the value of the Bonds themselves. This means that the amount payable either to your family or your estate on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 3½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability. In current circumstances it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

To ensure that Bondholders receive the maximum value when cashing-in their Bonds—even in the very unlikely circumstances when it may be necessary to sell properties to meet withdrawals—the Company considers it prudent to reserve the right to defer repayment in exceptional conditions for up to 6 months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of ½% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

The cost of buying, selling and managing the properties, as well as the valuation fees, are paid out of the Fund, and will not exceed the charges laid down by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Annual Report
Every year, you will be sent the Annual Report of the Fund, giving a full description of all the properties, the names of the tenants and when the rents under the leases come up for review, together with the valuations of the property by the independent valuers.

How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within four weeks.

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited
6 Little Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambro Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss _____

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? ☐ Yes ☐ No. If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% Cash Withdrawal Plan (minimum investment £1,000.) ☐

Signature _____

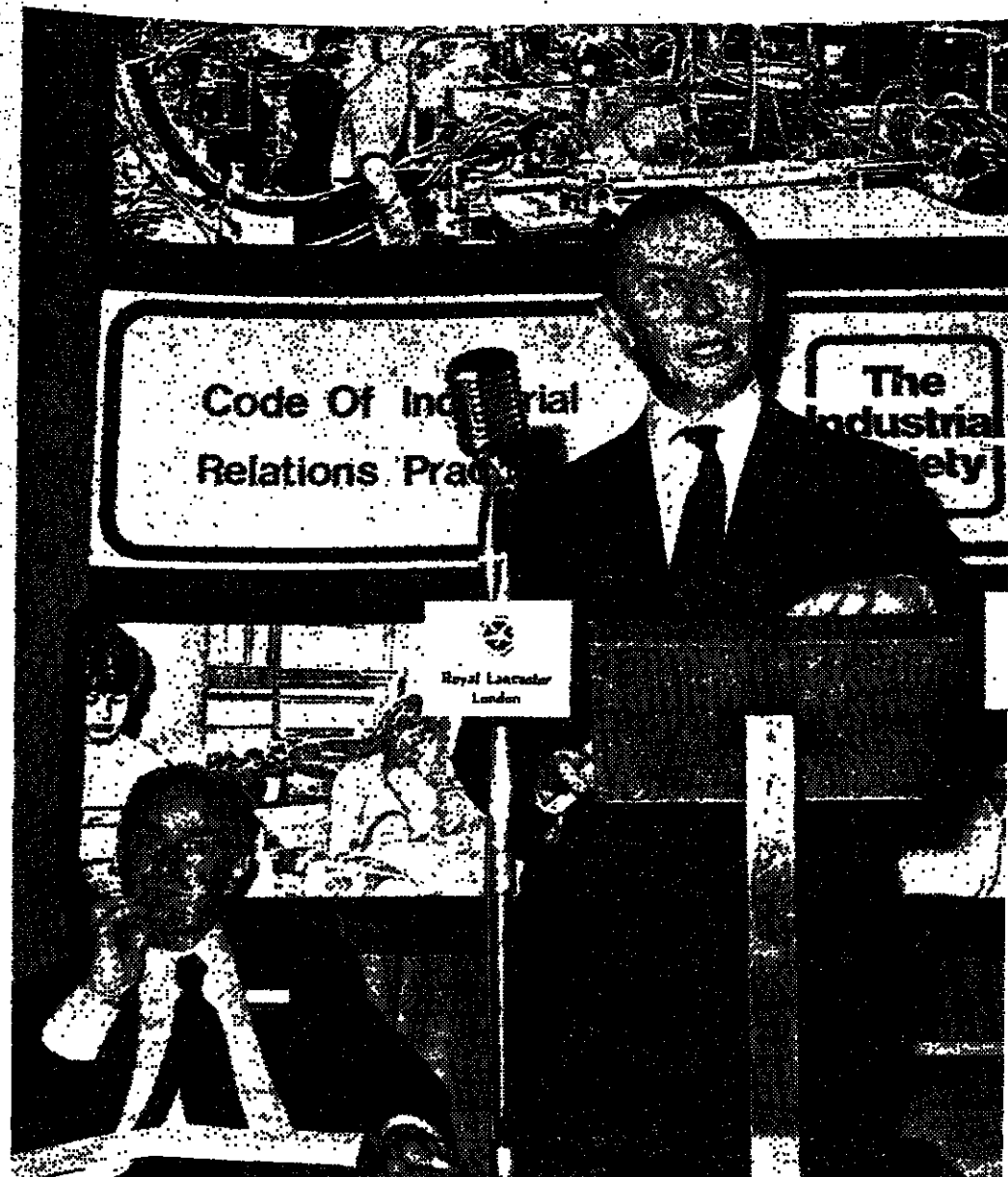
Date _____

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.01. Offer closes on Friday, 16th July, 1971.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30—250%
Age 40—150%
Age 50—100%
Age 60—111%
Age 70—104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company. The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy). This advertisement is based on legal opinions regarding present law.



Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, listening to Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, at a conference organised by the Industrial Society in London yesterday. Report, page 7

Scientists' deadlocked pay claim goes to arbitration

Representatives of 15,000 scientific civil servants yesterday agreed that their pay claim should go to arbitration. The gap between the two sides was said to be too wide to allow negotiations to go on.

Increases of up to 12.7 per cent have been offered for some junior grades, but the Institution of Professional Civil Servants claims that about half the scientists would get nothing. Representatives of the institution, which has described the offer as disgraceful and totally unacceptable, yesterday saw Lord Jellicoe, Lord Privy Seal and Minister in charge of the Civil Service Department, in London. Further discussions failed to break the stalemate.

After the talks, Lord Jellicoe said the Government was fully alive to the contribution made by the scientists within the Civil Service.

"Nevertheless, we have had to approach the pay of scientists in the same way as the pay of other civil servants in the current pay research round," he said. Arbitration is expected to take place at the end of this month or the beginning of August.

Mr William McCall, the institution's general secretary, said: "The Government has proved to be completely obstinate as well as unreasonable. By this act it has forfeited the confidence of the scientific classes in the Civil Service."

Present salaries range from £490 for a 16-year-old scientific assistant to £3,902 for a top principal scientific officer, for whom the institution has asked for a 12 per cent to 15 per cent rise.

Mr M. J. Mustill, QC, will conduct the arbitration hearing on the pay claim by the Post Office Engineering Union. He is the new chairman of the Civil Services Arbitration Tribunal in succession to Professor Hugh Clegg.

Dying man sent home by hospital

A coroner yesterday criticised a hospital which discharged a man dying from a stroke. Dr A. Gordon Davies said that he hoped the Lewisham Hospital, London, would "do something" about tightening up procedure.

Mr Frank Baker, aged 58, an insurance branch secretary of Woodlands Way, Abbey Wood, London, was taken to the hospital on June 11 after he started vomiting and complaining of headaches. The inquest, at Southwark, London, was told that Dr Ahmad Saleh, the casualty officer, arranged for an electrocardiogram, which he showed to the medical registrar because he thought it was an "acute medical case."

Dr Samuel Adjepong saw Mr Baker next. He told the court, "I came to the conclusion that he had acute gastritis. But the blood pressure was high. I thought he should be admitted for observation."

But Dr Adjepong failed to write on the card that Mr Baker should be admitted, and he was discharged. He returned about two hours later, unconscious, and died soon afterwards from a brain haemorrhage.

Staff nurse Susan Benjamin said that she received the card and showed it to Dr Saleh, who said that "on his impression of that diagnosis the patient could be discharged." She again showed it to the registrar, but he did not sign it.

The coroner said: "Certainly to send him home was wrong and what I've heard has not impressed me with the management of the case in hospital. There seem to have been delays which were unnecessary, and I think without any shadow of doubt the fact that this man should have been admitted should have been written on the card. This was negligent."

Verdict: natural causes.

African alarm on deal with Smith

continued from page one

negotiators. The paper said this was not being circulated among African leaders throughout the country for signature.

It quoted a former official of a banned nationalist organisation as saying: "If these talks are meant to be fair and just, all the African nationalist leaders should take part in them. To hold the talks without them means a betrayal of African people and a sell-out."

The statement adds that if Africans are not consulted on a settlement, they will not accept it. "We want it clearly understood by both the British and the present Rhodesian Government that whatever settlement is reached without involving the political representatives of the African masses will be regarded by the Africans as no settlement at all."

"It will not be binding on us, because it will not solve the basic problem — the wishes of the African majority."

A Rhodesian newspaper, the *National Mirror*, reports that a special committee of all shades of African political opinion has prepared a memorandum for the British negotiators.

Mr Field appealed for free school meals for all. Many children were going without school dinners because their families would not expose them to the stigma of getting free meals, he said.

Many schools still separated those who paid from those on the free list although this was forbidden by the Department of Education. There were still separate queues, separate tables and collections for school dinner money, he claimed. Until there were free school meals without stigma there should be free school dinners for all.

Man raped aunt, 77

A man who admitted raping his aunt, aged 77, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Michael Mitchell (23), a casual worker of no fixed address, also pleaded guilty to causing his aunt a widow, actual bodily harm.

Another anti-EEC candidate

Another anti-Common Market candidate is to contest the Macclesfield by-election. He is Mr Robert Goodall, who, with an oak leaf as his emblem, launched the English National Resurgence movement two years ago.

Mr Goodall, a builder, aged 55, from Kniveton, in Derbyshire, said yesterday: "I am totally opposed to Britain's entry into the Common Market, no matter what the terms or conditions. I believe that the pro-marketisers are in for a big shock at Macclesfield. They will find that anti-Common Market feeling in this country is not something that can be blown away like chaff in the wind."

"The aims of my movement are to promote and reserve the traditionally English and Christian way of life, to uphold moral standards, and to oppose permissiveness. I am convinced our way of life is at stake in the Common Market issue. It is the most crucial one we have faced in our history."

Queen invites cheeky widow

A little bit of cheekiness has brought a royal reward for Mrs Florence Keegan, a widow, aged 70. She wrote to the Queen asking whether she and one of her friends could look round the gardens of Buckingham Palace. "Or are the gardens just for the upper classes?" Back came an invitation for her and two friends to be guests at a palace tea party.

She said yesterday at her home in Campbell Close, Aldershot, Hampshire: "I suppose it was a bit cheeky, really. I have sent the Queen many cards before, especially when Her Majesty has been ill, and always received a reply."

Police inquiry

Police have been asked to investigate alleged irregularities in the works section of Nottingham's corporation Housing Department. The request was made by the city housing committee.

Parents want banding to stay

By our Education Correspondent

Parents have written to Haringey Council, London, to appeal for the temporary continuance of the "banding" system — designed to share children by ability among the borough's comprehensive schools — which was introduced amid controversy by the former Conservative council.

An open letter, called "A chance for all our children," has been signed by Mrs Jean MacGregor and Mr Ralph Shafran. Mr Shafran said yesterday that although he is a Conservative, supporters of all parties had been on the group which had drafted the submission. The new Labour council — elected on a mandate to end banding — is voting on the issue on July 12.

These parents feel that few of the dangers foreseen when the proposal was launched have arisen in practice. Two of the 11 comprehensives with the most depressed intake according to IQ have levelled up compared with the rest, while parental choice has not been significantly reduced.

The parents submit that the banding system should be continued for two or three years — at least until the additional staffing and equipment, which has been provided to the poorer schools and their feeder primaries, has had time to produce a noticeable effect.

Mr Shafran said yesterday that the small disturbance to parental choice could be explained by the "ripple effect" which meant that levelling could be achieved by the movement of a relatively small number of children along the line of the borough's schools.

He thought there was now little opposition to the system from the West Indian community in Haringey because — in spite of unfortunate remarks made by the original protagonists of banding — there was nothing racist in the working of banding and no suggestion that immigrant children were losing out. The use of IQ tests in a comprehensive system was not proving damaging as had been feared.

On the positive side, Mr Shafran claimed, teacher turnover in secondary schools had "flattened out" and many teachers who were initially hostile had seen that the system was useful as a temporary expedient. Fewer parents were choosing to have their children educated outside the borough.

Mr Shafran added that he was not against the idea of neighbourhood schools, but they should all start with a fair chance.

Computers for Russia

The United States had withdrawn its earlier objections to the proposed sale by Britain of two computers worth more than \$5 millions to the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister said in a written reply in the Commons yesterday.

He added that conditions of the contract — between International Computers Ltd and the Institute of High Energy Physics at Serpukhov — would ensure that the computers would be used solely for peaceful purposes.

STOP PRESS

Britain hands 21 African refugees over to Rhodesia

By JONATHAN STEELE

Britain has refused to help a group of 21 Rhodesian African refugees in Botswana and has allowed them to be handed over to Mr Smith's police.

The men, who claim to be members of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, are all British subjects. Because of this they cannot be dealt with by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which has frequently acted for refugees from South Africa.

Mr J. D. Kelly, the London representative for the UN commission, said yesterday that his organisation had been able to do nothing.

Under the Geneva Convention, a refugee is a person outside his country of nationality who cannot go to it for fear of persecution. Since the men are not liable to persecution in Britain itself, they fall into one of the grimmer loopholes left by UDI — British subjects, but residents of a territory over which Britain has no apparent control.

The men are not the first to be deported back to Rhodesia under the eyes of the British High Commission, but they are the largest single group. Another group of seven is facing the same action.

Normally, Rhodesians are given temporary refugee status in Botswana and taken to the special camp in Francistown. They are allowed to stay in "transit" for 28 days before going on to Zambia or other points north. Some who have applied for scholarships or asylum have been allowed into Britain.

Botswana's strategic weakness and dependence on South Africa for most of her trade makes her unwilling to keep refugees for too long.

Three years ago, the Rhodesian police entered Botswana to kidnap an African, Mr Benjamin Ramotse, who was then sent to South Africa for a political trial.

A spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office confirmed last night that the men had been sent back to Rhodesia on May 21 after applying unsuccessfully for help at the British High Commission in Gaborone.

Whitehall concedes that Rhodesian Africans have been crossing the border frequently recently, but the British Government has to judge whether they are coming for economic or political reasons.

It admits it has no technique for discovering whether the Africans returned to Rhodesia are persecuted. The High Commission in Gaborone has no knowledge of the fate of the 21 once the Rhodesian police took them back.

Mr Frank Judd MP, who has taken up cases of African refugees in Southern Africa, said last night: "When refugees come from East Germany, did the Foreign Office have scruples about whether they were fleeing for economic or political reasons? There seems to be an odd double standard in dealing with people from Communist or racist regimes."

52-storey flats report

By our own Reporter

The London borough of Lambeth is expected to issue a public explanation next week of reports in a local community newspaper that its planning department is making detailed drawings of 52-storey blocks of flats. If built, the flats, the payer claims, would become the second highest in the world — to the Marina Towers in Chicago.

But yesterday the council claimed that the 11 blocks planned for its Brixton centre redevelopment, and announced in a plan in 1967, would average 30 storeys. This was a decision in principle not a detailed plan.

The council said the flats would be for one or two person households, and an attempt to ease Lambeth's desperate housing problem. Nearly 13,000 people were on the council's waiting list for houses, and land was scarce.

The newspaper "Boss," which is associated with the Lambeth squatters' group, alleged that it had five design plans in its possession. These showed that the proposed blocks would cast shadows for half a mile, and create downwinds which could sweep people off their feet.

The newspaper claims that the plans were leaked to it by members of the planning department. Mr Viv Broughton, a member of the squatters' organisation and of the Lambeth radical planning group, claimed yesterday that members of the department were being asked to sign a statement that they had not been responsible for the leak, and that they supported the proposals. But the council said: "No such request has been made." Some members of the department had, however, discussed a round robin.

The council said the proposed flats would average 30 storeys: some might be taller, some lower. But on reports of 52-storey blocks, a council spokesman said: "I cannot say we are: I cannot say we are not."

THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:	Temp.	Wind	Cloud
London	21	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	15	W	4-5
Belfast	12	SW	2-3
Cardiff	18	SW	2-3
Manchester	17	SW	2-3
Sheffield	16	SW	2-3
Birmingham	19	SW	2-3
Nottingham	18	SW	2-3
Leeds	17	SW	2-3
Bradford	16	SW	2-3
Sheff	15	SW	2-3
Blackburn	14	SW	2-3
Lancaster	13	SW	2-3
Preston	12	SW	2-3
Liverpool	11	SW	2-3
Southampton	10	SW	2-3
Exeter	9	SW	2-3
Cardiff	8	SW	2-3
Belfast	7	SW	2-3
London	6	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	5	SW	2-3
Belfast	4	SW	2-3
Cardiff	3	SW	2-3
Manchester	2	SW	2-3
Sheffield	1	SW	2-3
Birmingham	0	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-1	SW	2-3
Leeds	-2	SW	2-3
Bradford	-3	SW	2-3
Sheff	-4	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-5	SW	2-3
Lancaster	-6	SW	2-3
Preston	-7	SW	2-3
Liverpool	-8	SW	2-3
Southampton	-9	SW	2-3
Exeter	-10	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-11	SW	2-3
Belfast	-12	SW	2-3
London	-13	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	-14	SW	2-3
Belfast	-15	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-16	SW	2-3
Manchester	-17	SW	2-3
Sheffield	-18	SW	2-3
Birmingham	-19	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-20	SW	2-3
Leeds	-21	SW	2-3
Bradford	-22	SW	2-3
Sheff	-23	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-24	SW	2-3
Lancaster	-25	SW	2-3
Preston	-26	SW	2-3
Liverpool	-27	SW	2-3
Southampton	-28	SW	2-3
Exeter	-29	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-30	SW	2-3
Belfast	-31	SW	2-3
London	-32	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	-33	SW	2-3
Belfast	-34	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-35	SW	2-3
Manchester	-36	SW	2-3
Sheffield	-37	SW	2-3
Birmingham	-38	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-39	SW	2-3
Leeds	-40	SW	2-3
Bradford	-41	SW	2-3
Sheff	-42	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-43	SW	2-3
Lancaster	-44	SW	2-3
Preston	-45	SW	2-3
Liverpool	-46	SW	2-3
Southampton	-47	SW	2-3
Exeter	-48	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-49	SW	2-3
Belfast	-50	SW	2-3
London	-51	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	-52	SW	2-3
Belfast	-53	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-54	SW	2-3
Manchester	-55	SW	2-3
Sheffield	-56	SW	2-3
Birmingham	-57	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-58	SW	2-3
Leeds	-59	SW	2-3
Bradford	-60	SW	2-3
Sheff	-61	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-62	SW	2-3
Lancaster	-63	SW	2-3
Preston	-64	SW	2-3
Liverpool	-65	SW	2-3
Southampton	-66	SW	2-3
Exeter	-67	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-68	SW	2-3
Belfast	-69	SW	2-3
London	-70	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	-71	SW	2-3
Belfast	-72	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-73	SW	2-3
Manchester	-74	SW	2-3
Sheffield	-75	SW	2-3
Birmingham	-76	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-77	SW	2-3
Leeds	-78	SW	2-3
Bradford	-79	SW	2-3
Sheff	-80	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-81	SW	2-3
Lancaster	-82	SW	2-3
Preston	-83	SW	2-3
Liverpool	-84	SW	2-3
Southampton	-85	SW	2-3
Exeter	-86	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-87	SW	2-3
Belfast	-88	SW	2-3
London	-89	SW	2-3
Edinburgh	-90	SW	2-3
Belfast	-91	SW	2-3
Cardiff	-92	SW	2-3
Manchester	-93	SW	2-3
Sheffield	-94	SW	2-3
Birmingham	-95	SW	2-3
Nottingham	-96	SW	2-3
Leeds	-97	SW	2-3
Bradford	-98	SW	2-3
Sheff	-99	SW	2-3
Blackburn	-100	SW	2-3

The police count in London for the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday was 116 (High). The forecast is: High.

From 10 a.m. Thursday 10 p.m. Friday: High. From 10 p.m. Friday 10 p.m. Saturday: High. From 10 p.m. Saturday 10 p.m. Sunday: High.

all: sunshine, 4.6 hrs.

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all: sunshine, 4.6 hrs.

Housing Bill 'puny' — MP

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

The Commons yesterday gave an unopposed reading to the Housing Bill, aimed at boosting the house improvement campaign in less prosperous areas where it has been languishing.

The Bill provides an extra £100 million over three years, rising from £50 to £75 per cent of amount of grant available to local authorities in development or intermediate areas and £100 million in the maximum discretion grant to £150.

The importance of the improvements scheme was dwelt on at some length by the Housing Minister, Mr Julian Amery, who said people want homes that are often happier in the familiar surroundings and the neighbourhoods and shops and pubs.

As to why the campaign has fallen behind in the area, Mr Amery thought one of the reasons was psychological, a fear of uncertainty about the future. Another was material, a shortage of cash.

Not that areas were just what Mr Amery called a "dead end in the arm," though others saw a less dramatic view of the results. To Mr Freeson, and Opposition, this was not more than a desperate minor patchwork by a Government that was discredited by Labour's devoted constituents and "veering towards a Powell economy."